THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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VOICE FROM LOUISIANA

JUDGE PITKIN AT NATIONAL HALL

A Patriotic Speech Upon the Issues of the Day.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening, National Hall was crowded by a large and enthusiastic audience, to hear Judge Pitkin on the issues of the day. Long before the arrival of the gentleman, the hall was crowded, and when he appeared upon the platform he was greeted with round after round of applause.

The Satterlee Band was in attendance, and discoursed some excellent music.

Daniel Greble was elected Chairman.

Judge Pitkin, upon being introduced, said:—

Kind friends and lovers of Union, in appearing before you to-night I come with a cold in my head, and a very bad one, from the fact that I have been very busy ever since my arrival here last Tuesday night, and most of the time talking in the open air. But in appearing in compliance with the very courteous invitation of the Union League of your city, and with the permission of your State Central Committee, whose servant I am until the termination of your present campaign (applause), I feel it due alike to you and myself to acknowledge most gratefully at the outset the generosity of the people of Philadelphia to myself and my fellows in recent convention from the South.

I feel likewise indebted to the ladies for their presence here to-night. There is a charm about a face peeping from a bonnet, or rather from those little telescopic substitutes for bonnets. Your audiences in Philadelphia are very good for one thing, they are true voters; but they are bad for sitting too long in the hall—they will never go home. (Laughter.) I had hoped to-night to dwell at some length upon the general issues of the day; but as I have been specially requested to speak more of the political features in my own State and section of the country, especially with reference to the recent massacre in New Orleans, I trust that the portion of my remarks at the outset may not seem dull, by repeating, to those who may have had the misfortune to hear me in other parts of your city.

Speaking of the Convention at New Orleans, he said that a quorum had assembled to ascertain how many of the members were still defiant to Rebel menace, and would at all hazards perform their duty. This was the sole object. This they accomplished after half an hour's mutual converse. Which done, they prepared to return, when they were attacked by the infuriated mob with pistols, clubs, etc., and by the police of the infamous Mayor, John T. Monroe. They had created no disturbance. They had met simply in the quiet discharge of their functions, and in earnest conscientiousness on behalf of the State. They were ready to respond through any judicial tribunal as to the avowed illegality of their assembly; but to their honor be it said, they were not to be daunted by the Rebel authorities. (Applause.)

I assure you that this quiet assembly was seized upon by the Rebels as the best occasion to wreak their vengeance upon the loyal men, while they were unarmed and insecure. It was evident a crisis was at hand. Small bodies of colored citizens had gathered about the building in a peaceful manner, and upon them the mob first fell. I saw negroes who had once buttoned on the national uniform, and nobly honored it on the field of battle, sink to their very knees and beg for mercy, but in vain. I saw them appeal to the brutish police but to sink before their clubs. I saw Doctor Dostie, whose name is so familiar to you all (applause)—a manly, conscientious Union man—shot down to the earth—shot repeatedly after he had fallen. He mentioned several others of his friends who were beaten by the police, one especially who was knocked down and beaten with his own crutch. He said the dead and wounded were carried away in carts, in one of which he saw two negroes attempting to disengage their arms from the mangled corpses, when two policemen blew out their brains. Some may doubt what I say, but I am prepared to prove it. I need not continue these sickening details; suffice to say that all charitable conservatism in the hearts of loyal men in Louisiana expired on that day. (Applause.) Mr. F. J. Herron, an ex-major-general in the United States army, who had been appointed to the August Wigwam by the Rebel State Committee, sat down at the table immediately after the riot, and wrote his declension to the chairman of that committee, saying that in view of what he had witnessed he could not conscientiously attend the Convention. (Applause.) While Union men were quailing before this horrible butchery an appeal was made to the President, who responded, and said the military would sustain the courts. Mr. Johnson well knew then—and such is the case now—that there is not a court in Louisiana to which a Union man in such a case can apply. Ten days prior to this Mr. Johnson inquired by telegraph of our Governor, J. Madison Wells, under and by what authority he had convoked that Convention. Mr. Wells responded that he, as Governor, had issued the call for the election of the delegates. It was thus, as I said the other evening on the steps of the Union League House, I would have answered Mr. Johnson:—I am Governor of Louisiana, and not you, Mr. President. (Applause.) By what authority—to use your own words—do you intrude upon my office? If that Convention met to ratify the Constitutional amendment and send her representatives to Washington, it is not your business; Congress alone decides that. (Applause.)

Despite all the despatches that have been received from General Sheridan, Henry J. Raymond got up in the August Convention and read a brazen lie, which, after due nudging of the elbows of the Rebels, and clapping of hands, was recognized as an address to the people of the United States. I ask you whose word best deserves credit, Phil. Sheridan's (applause), or a set of villains who came here to Philadelphia after they had scampered from you in the field. My State has been aggrieved and I have pledged myself to-day, through all legal means, to avenge it as soon as I can. (Applause.) I have addressed a letter to Governor Wells, a letter in which I told him that that Convention must be convoked soon, and I shall sit in it to enfranchise, without reference to color, and disfranchise Rebels. (Cheers, and waving of hats, etc.)

Most of you have observed in the papers that Mayor Monroe has invited the President to visit New Orleans. (Laughter.) I am sorry he has declined. I want him to go. I want him to leave one of his Constitutions with Mayor Monroe. One thing is evident, however, he is so prodigal with his Constitutions that he never has a copy. Let him go down there and meet the traitorous people gloating over their butchery. Let the good work go on; let him distribute his pardons everywhere, and his offices too, if he choses. Your task is not at an end, my friends, simply because a certain number of rifles have been grounded in capitulation to your superior prowess in the field; you must now combat a faction. As soldiers, the Rebels were manly, if you will, but as partisans they are subtle and venomous in their craft.

A respect for the national union, deference to the national authorities, personal ambition for the national interest, are the sentiments to be cultivated as yet by our people. These are the conditions you are to make them capitulate on next. We Southern loyal men are your pickets, not yet driven in, but simply here to report the position. (Applause.) It is you of the North who are to show these Rebels that you are not only mighty to do battle, but to check all perfidious counsels.

We want men in office who are true to the interests of the Government—not the sneaks who have hastened back from the Rebel ranks; not men who, like Andrew Johnson, have perjured themselves, and proven false to their trust, which he so wantonly violates. (Applause.) We are resolute to do all we can, but we want your moral support; we want your press; we want your Congressional legislation. We want the military who trespassed on the sacred soil of the South. Let all the old Rebel military organizations be kept up as before, to await the summons of their perfidious commanders. Let them raise money for monuments, but really for the purchase of arms. (Thank Heaven! General Sheridan has lately stopped that.) Let them do all this. The day is coming when we shall be triumphant. We can wait. (Applause.) We are not disconsolate. I have sacrificed very many social ties during the last four years. (Some one here cried out, "How about Andy at Indianapolis?") He said he was treated right. (Vociferous applause.) If I had been there I would have carried a shillelah.

There can be no two respectable parties at a juncture like the present. A man must sustain the loyal Congress, or else the irresolute, bungling President. In other words, he must be primitively Union or disunion. (Applause.) To one of these issues he must at once commit himself. If there be a tame conservative before me to-night, I most cordially invite him to accompany me on my return South, and if he does not return a radical Republican in a fortnight he is too arrant a Rebel to be capable of conversion. (Applause.) I must confess that about a year ago I confided too much in the Southern element to believe that they would so wilfully and so completely dishonor their pledges. You must make loyalty respectable by making it a vital, dominant power. Assemble and make felt your mastery, and it will hold out for all time to come. (Applause.) I know what is going on South. I know how they are seeking to consummate their schemes. There can be, at a time like this, but one true conservatism, one principle, or policy rather, which concerns us, and that is the radicalism which our enemies hate so.

Read the official reports of the Memphis riots, in which negroes were butchered, negro women ravished, and the property of loyal whites wantonly destroyed, and to what conclusion did the impartial committee arrive? Simply that conservatism there meant that in the city of Memphis no Union man was safe, except as defended and sustained by a large military posse. There is a lesson at Mr. Johnson's own door.

About the negroes I will say but a few words. They are a quiet, sober, industrious people, grateful for what the Government has done for them, and patiently awaiting the hour when they can stand shoulder to shoulder at the polls with you to sustain the Government against the machinations of seditious men. In my own State there are 20,000 who have confronted the Rebel ranks (applause); and I thank God that you may rest comfortably assured that they will be as faithful with their ballots as they have been with their bullets. They should be denied the rights of citizenship no longer. I have been told by some of the members of our recent Convention, that many of them cannot read nor write. I respond that thousands of the white voters of Louisiana are likewise deficient.

I look upon the colored man as infinitely more respectable than those who enslaved him and thirsted for his blood. (Applause.) He is honest, and his hand, though black, is not stained with blood. (Applause.) I will take it sooner than that of the Rebel parasite, and cling to it with a warmer and safer confidence, and would put into it a ballot sooner than into the other. (Applause.) I assure you, that for your own protection, and to preserve that perfect national equipoise, North and South, the time will soon come when every black must be accorded his right to suffrage. (Tremendous applause.)

I say that every sterling loyal man in Louisiana adheres unreservedly to Congress (applause), and every inveterate Rebel solely to the President. Scarcely one in that delegation here last August from Louisiana but has worn the Rebel uniform, and would gladly do it again. Ah! time and again have I heard my loyal brethren of the South lament the demise of the noble Lincoln (applause) who never, never dishonored a trust, who loved his country, and who never interpreted that country as meaning its Southern section. I was appointed by the late Convention as one of the delegates to visit the tomb of Lincoln; but I feel I can serve better my country by remaining here in Pennsylvania to fight your battles. (Applause.) Since I cannot therefore go, permit me to pay a slight tribute to his memory.

The speaker then read the following lines of poetry:—

Swiftly o'er the skies of Heaven, sombre clouds in anger swept,
And a poignant chill of horror o'er a stricken people crept.
In its booms outmoaned a Nation, and sang requiems to the skies.
From a thousand plaintive belfries o'er a mighty sacrifice.
Knelt in stress of utter sorrow, far too stolid for a tear,
Knelt and whispered benedictions by a sacramental bier!
And it murmured long the query, "Should this crimson stigma be—
Should the very *Saul* of freemen likewise fail for Liberty?
'Every Brutus his Philippi—and far deeper shall I thrust—
Deeper than his sad interment, this vile treason to the dust."
With a valor like to Luther's, reared he high his noble hand,
Nailing up the black man's charter on the temple of the land.
And from 1520, Luther, shouting up the fiery words—
Our great statesman caught and sped then, "Oh the battle is the Lord's!"
Heir to all old Freedom's struggles, grasped he then her lineal mace,
Tinting all official vigor with a philanthropic grace.
Votive to a nation's standard, passed he swiftly from its view,
To the freedom of a Heaven, bright with purer stars and blue.
Falled his steward's chair of office, fades the cortege, ebb the tears,
But the nation's choicely honored lives thro' all historic years.

(Some one proposed three cheers for the memory of Abraham Lincoln, which were given with a will, the audience rising, and waving hats and handkerchiefs.)

The speaker then resumed:—This is my trip to Chicago. (Laughter.) Did ever a man belie himself as Andrew Johnson? False to his previous record, false to his oath, false to that great party which raised him to office, and false to his country, he stands to-day a foe to constitutional liberty, and by reason of his mysterious abuse of the bases of power, he is as great a Rebel as Jefferson Davis. (Words cannot express the enthusiasm which prevailed at this moment.) As I said the other evening, between the man at the White House and the man at Fortress Monroe there is very little choice.

What numerous tokens have the people of the South given of their promises? How many have they given as yet of their loyalty? They say give us our rights. It was for this that they came to Philadelphia, to win sweet bons of their Andy. What an insult to the whole American people is this, and that, too, at the instigation of the man who remembers not from whom he received his mighty charge! He permits a mob, disapproves a loyal Convention in the city of New Orleans, and then convokes in the city of Philadelphia a vile set of Rebel parasites, who say, we have done everything to break up the Government, therefore we must rule. Those who saved it after infinite trials must be excluded from the management of the affairs of the Government. In July and September, 1865, Mr. Johnson instructed two Southern Provisional Governors to reorganize their States, stating that the basis of reorganization would be subject to the decision of Congress. We want and ask no more. Let Mr. Johnson adhere to his original promises. Down with Rebel conventions, and give to Congress what to Congress solely belongs, and every true man, North and South, will be satisfied. I tell you from observation that the people of the South defy Congress. Congress has the right to prescribe such discipline as it sees fit to ensure harmony and security throughout the South. She will insist that every insurgent State shall ratify the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. The vital question—the simple question which you are soon to determine—is, Shall Mr. Johnson or shall Congress resolve this problem? It is a question of national life and death. Let me tell you, if you permit my loyal brethren of the South to be still trampled; if you submit to the despotic President, for despotic he is; if you can see the Southern colored man practically re-enslaved, you deserve to be, you will be, unworthy of your name as freemen. Permit me to say here, my friends, that during a visit North in '64, I was very much astonished one morning in looking in the New York *Herald* to find my name as one of the delegates to Chicago. If you think I went you are very much mistaken. Mr. Johnson soon intends to recognize the Southern members elect, and the Northern Copperheads as the genuine House. By reason of the want, at present, of a quorum, he will not, of course, attempt it. At least, before the Fortieth Congress he expects so to reduce your Republican representation here at the North as, with the 58 in the Southern delegation and their Northern allies, to secure to himself 127 out of the 242 that compose the House. If the names of these Southern members are not on the roll of the House of the Fortieth Congress, they propose, in conjunction with their Northern allies, to elect their own Speaker, apply to the President for recognition, be so recognized by him, and leave your loyal representatives out in the cold; that's the scheme. (A voice, "It will fail.") My friend says it will fail. I would like to see the man who says it wont. (Applause.) Speaking of the prospects of another war he said:—God grant that event may never come. The nation can ill afford to set loyal lives against the errors of a worthless and sinful Executive. But if it must, let it come: the ranks of the North will re-form and march. I want to be there with a rifle to march with them. (Applause.) Tens upon tens of thousands of loyal blacks will come up from the South to the same music of the Union, and brigade with you, fight with you, and share with you in the sure triumph. I do not wish to weary you, ladies and gentlemen, but my heart is full. I have given you, in as condensed a statement as possible, the position of Louisiana. I could say much more, but time forbids; but this much I wish to impress upon your notice, that we of the South are not safe, except as we rely upon military protection by the Government. Not simply from the Rebels; we are in grievous danger from that man who, from the Executive chair, assents to their tyranny over us, sacrificing loyal men's lives and every principle in his greed for power. My friends, if you could observe the interest with which we of the South await your Northern elections, and the zest with which we exult in your Republican triumphs, you would be stimulated, I am sure, to even greater exertion in the promotion of the success of your good tickets. Remember that you are fighting for interests beyond the bounds of your own State. Your strokes tell for your brethren of the South. The people of the South need your fostering care, and improvement, and encouragement, if you would develop their growth. You must drag the finger of Rebel menace from our lips. If there are any soldiers here to-night I want to hear their voices. I conclude there are some, but they are diffident, like myself. Those soldiers who have worn their country's livery, and did honor to her and to themselves, should dwell upon this matter, now that they have doffed their uniforms and returned to civil life. The very arms that Mr. Johnson is now using, and betraying to the Rebel cause, were once wielded by these soldiers against those very Rebels. To the Rebels of Missouri Mr. Johnson says, "I will insure you military interference on your day of election." To the Rebels of Louisiana he says, "General Sheridan will break up that loyal Convention, assisted by the military authorities"—the civil authorities being Mayor Monroe. Is there a soldier in this country who can assent to this, either as a soldier or a citizen? We must have no more rotten planks in our platform; we must start with new timbers from the bottom up. The speaker then gave an account of the fire at the Union League House, of which he was an eye-witness. He portrayed in vivid language the rescue of the flags from the fiery element, and as it was more than probable that this would be the last time he should have the honor of appearing in Philadelphia, he desired to pay his tribute to the Fire Department of this city, and to its noble representatives on that night who saved the flags.

In conclusion, permit me to say there is a voice appealing to you now. It comes from the silent top of Lookout Mountain. It is the voice of the man whose sword once flashed in Mexican suns, and beneath those of Georgia and the Carolinas, and who has marched triumphantly from the mountains down to the sea. That man is John W. Geary. (Very loud applause, waving of handkerchiefs, hats, stamping of feet, etc., one individual proposed three cheers for Gen. Geary, which were responded to with a will.) One and all, let us in our hearts resolve to-night and henceforth to do nothing but that will assist the interest of law and constitutional liberty. (Applause.)

He then related the accident which happened to Mr. Johnson at Schenectady, the particulars of which are familiar to our readers. He said, instead of coming in contact with aldermanic bowels, A. J. would meet with something harder.

The speaker then retired, being loudly applauded.

Colonel Jordan, of the State Central Committee, made a few remarks, after which the vast audience departed to their homes.

—Major-General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has ordered the commanding General of the District of New Mexico to establish a post in the region of Abiqui and the San Juan river, to be garrisoned by two companies of infantry and two of cavalry, or four of cavalry, the post to be called Fort Plummer; also, a post in the vicinity of Pinos Altos, to be garrisoned by one company of infantry and two of cavalry, or by three companies of cavalry, and to be designated Fort Bayard.

—The Secretary of War has given authority for one of the new cavalry regiments, authorized by the recent army bill, to be raised on the Pacific coast. Brevet Brigadier-General W. Seawell has been detailed as Superintendent of recruiting for this regiment, in the Department of California, and Colonel G. A. H. Blaker, 1st United States Cavalry, for the Department of the Columbia. The Presidio, San Francisco, California, and Fort Vancouver, W. T., are to be the general recruiting rendezvous for recruits.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS

An Enthusiastic Reception Given Them in Boston—Faneuil and Tremont Halls Crowded to Hear Them Speak.

BOSTON, September 12.—The Republican Committee met the Southern delegates at the Worcester Railroad Depot, and escorted them in open barouches to the hotel. As no one building could accommodate the large number who desire to welcome these fire-tried patriots and firm champions of equal rights, it had been arranged that both Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple should be opened.

At Faneuil Hall.

The Southern delegates were enthusiastically cheered as they made their appearance on the platform of Faneuil Hall this evening. They were introduced by Governor Bullock, who was loudly cheered when he said that they represented every loyal State except one, South Carolina, and that he regretted that there was not one from that State with whom he could walk arm-in-arm into this Hall. His theory was that South Carolina fraternity was exhausted in another Philadelphia Convention, in which, thank God, he had no part. This sally occasioned roars of laughter. When, in the name of the people of Massachusetts, he welcomed the Southern patriots to Faneuil Hall, the cheering and applause were deafening and prolonged again. When he welcomed them to the presence of the great heroes whose portraits adorned these walls, ending the list with the significant emphasis, "And those Adamses," the cheering and laughter again broke out. It was not complimentary to Minister Adams and his son, who presided at a Democratic meeting here the previous evening.

Mr. Maynard's Speech.

The first speaker, Mr. Maynard, was received with tremendous cheers. By this time there was not even standing room in the hall. His speech has been well received, especially those passages in which he refuted the standers of the Democratic orators of the previous evening, and claimed that there was a South, 8,000,000 strong, which did not belong to Jefferson Davis, and that "treason must be made odious." "If you ask," he said, "what you can do for us," I point to the example of Maine, and say go and do likewise. (Cheers.) The question is not whether we are to have thirty-six or twenty-six States. The glorious army of the Union decided that no star should be obliterated.

Neither is the issue whether these States are in or out of the Union, but shall the saviors of the country or traitors and their allies rule it? (Shouts.) No compromise with traitors! It is, shall Grant and his boys in blue, or Lee and his Rebel hordes govern us? Let no minor or other issue distract you. The question of reconstruction is whether the ten States shall be reconstructed, or whether they shall reconstruct you? ("That's it," and cheers.) If you decide in favor of loyal men, our situation in the South will be pleasing—treason will be odious. But if these issues are not settled it would have been better for us if the Southern Confederacy had succeeded. On finishing his speech he was very much applauded.

Governor Brownlow's Speech.

Governor Brownlow followed, and made one of his usual speeches, full of sharp hits. His assertion that as he was Governor of the great reconstructed State of Tennessee and not a mere accidental President, who wished to maintain the dignity of the office, was drowned in a tumult of deafening cheers. He kept the audience in a roar. An allusion to Beecher's bogus charity brought down the house. He said that of the delegation from Tennessee which put Johnson in nomination at Baltimore in 1864, not one stood by him now. All were with Congress. (Cheers.) He contrasted the President's conduct towards Tennessee before and since "My Policy" was inaugurated, and showed that he was now the author, aider, and abettor of the Rebel policy in that State.

He said the President had encouraged the Rebels to call a Convention, which would meet to-morrow to overthrow the State government. Seward had already shown his determination to refuse to recognize the present loyal Legislature. The Governor said he had already made arrangements for a loan of 10,000 muskets, and with these in the hands of the Tennessee loyalists, he would go back and try issues with the President's friends. He urged the Northern people to come out in all their strength at the fall elections, and if there were two candidates, to vote for the most radical. (Deafening cheers.)

Address of Colonel Pope and Judge Warmouth.

Colonel Pope, of Missouri, made a legal political argument, and was followed by Judge Warmouth, who was introduced as true to the "sentiments of universal liberty," and was enthusiastically cheered. His assertion that Massachusetts was not half as radical as loyal Louisiana was applauded warmly. The President's plan of reconstruction and the Congressional plan were both wrong, for the Rebels were neither entitled now, as Johnson held, nor after ratifying the amendment, as Congress said, to rule the South. (Cheers.) They were dead States. Both territory and people are subject to the sovereign will of their conquerors. (Loud Cheers.)

He bravely fought in the Union army for the territory and the loyal men of the South, and he didn't care a blank what became of the Rebels. (Loud cheers.) The nation had the right to hang, banish, or pardon any Rebel, and blot out all State lines if necessary. (Cheers). Therefore, he desired your Senators and Representatives to pass Sumner's reconstruction bill. (Deafening cheers.) To send down to the non-constructed States a military Governor (cries of Butler and cheers for Butler), and he wanted Butler to have full authority to act for the North. Then Louisiana would be made loyal. (Deafening cheers.)

All loyal men in Louisiana believed in the territorial doctrine. The Constitutional Amendment was good in its way, but it was a poor way. It reduced representation, but did not enfranchise loyalists, nor protect them, or give them the power there. He had seen 300 loyal men murdered in New Orleans. None had been called to account. It would be the same under the Amendment. His reference to the millions of loyal negroes was enthusiastically cheered, and his appeal for help to give the loyalists of Louisiana the protection of negro suffrage, was received with equal favor.

Address of Mr. Griffin, of Mobile.

Senator Wilson introduced Mr. Griffin, of Mobile, as an impartial suffrage man. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Griffin said that the leaders of the Rebellion insult our flag on every occasion. Many of them are as resolved as ever to obtain independence. No steamer in the Gulf States flies the Stars and Stripes, because the people would not patronize them if they did. In firemen's processions the Rebel banner is carried draped in black. These leaders are cultivating a spirit of violence. Loyal men, for instance, are leaving Mobile; they are insulted, ostracized, expelled, or murdered. Soon there will be no loyalty left.

He mentioned many facts to show the fiendish spirit of the beaten traitors in Alabama. His avowals of radical anti-slavery doctrines were warmly applauded. The loyal people of the South as a class are in favor of impartial suffrage. (Loud cheers.) If there had been no election pending in the Northern States, two-thirds or even three-fourths of even the Border States would have voted for impartial suffrage at the Philadelphia Convention. (Cheers.) He scathed the Northern politicians who tore down the Philadelphia platform, some of whom were sitting near him.

Address of Mr. Paschall, of Texas.

Mr. Paschall, of Texas, spoke next. His radical utterances were, as all radical sentiments were, warmly applauded.

Both Meetings in Session All Night.

A message was now read from Tremont Temple, saying that thirty-five hundred men and women were assembled there, and would remain till morning. Every indication is that this audience (Faneuil Hall) will remain the same length of time.

Mr. Randolph, of Louisiana, then addressed the audience. He began by saying that he came as an auctioneer. Andy Johnson had put down his name for $200 for a freedmen's school in Louisiana, but although often dunned he would not pay it. "Who bids 50 cents?" Nobody did.

THE TRUSSELL TRAGEDY.

Unfounded Rumor of "Mollie's" Attempted Suicide—Her Demeanor in Jail.

A rumor was circulated throughout Chicago on Saturday, which furnished the material for "sensation" articles in more than one of the daily papers, to the effect that Mollie Trussell, the woman who shot her paramour on Randolph street, on Tuesday night, had attempted to commit sucide by hanging herself in the County Jail. There was no foundation whatever for such a report. The unhappy young woman has manifested no desire to add another crime to the murder of George Trussell, and she is too carefully guarded to admit of her being able to carry out such an intention, if she ever cherished it.

The wild, hysterical grief of Mollie on the night of the assassination might have excited the apprehension that she would do some violence to herself, and if left alone at that moment there is no saying what might have been the result. She was full of remorse and full of liquor, and these, combined with the natural impetuosity of her nature, might have urged her to commit another desperate act. But matters assumed a different aspect on the following day. Friends expressed sympathy for her; counsel, perhaps, held out hopes of escape from the consequences of her guilt, and Mollie herself subsided. Persons of her impulsive nature do not always retain these vivid flashes of feeling for any length of time, and so it has been with her. Since her removal to the County Jail she has displayed a singular calmness of demeanor. Whatever may be the real state of her mind with regard to the dreadful event, she exhibits no outward sign of emotion beyond a depressed, melancholy look, and she retains her good looks remarkably well.

The prisoner is located in a well-lighted, commodious apartment, in the east side of the Court House building, in company with several other female prisoners, so that any such attempt as that attributed to her on Saturday would be quickly frustrated by her companions in misery. She is not disposed to be very communicative to visitors, very few of whom, it may be remarked, are admitted to her cell.

On Saturday Mollie expressed her regret that such a report had got abroad concerning her, and said that such a thing never once entered her mind. "I am more comfortable here," she said, "than I deserve to be. What good would it do to kill myself? The thing is done, and that would not undo it. I am willing to suffer whatever comes to me, and will meet my punishment as I can."

In the same cell with Mollie was a young girl whose mother, an Irishwoman, came to visit her. On learning that her daughter occupied the same apartment with the woman who shot Trussell, the old lady became extremely nervous, and rushing after one the officials, confided her fears and apprehensions. "Will it be safe, sor, d'ye think, to lave my girl in the same place wid hur? wid the woman that shot the man?" The officer assured the matron that Mollie was not at all dangerous, and indeed there is little fear that she will take up arms now either against a sea of troubles, herself, or anybody else.—*Chicago Tribune, Tuesday.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, September 13, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds were inactive. New 5-20s sold at 108, a decline of ¼; and 7·30s at 105¾, a slight decline; 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 97⅛ for 10-40s; and 110 for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼@99½, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 56¼@56½, the former rate a decline of ¼; Reading at 57⅜, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 65¼, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 46¼, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¼, no change. 60 was bid for Norristown; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; and 33¼ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 38. 18 was bid for Hestonville; 87½ for Second and Third; and 46 for Fifth and Sixth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36¾. 28¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 54½ for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; 67 for City; 64 for Union; and 123 for Central.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146⅛; 11 A. M., 146¼; 12 M., 145⅞; 1 P. M., 145¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2050	US5-20s 65coup	108	100 sh	Ocean........	4⅜
$1160	City 6s.n lots.	99¼	100 sh	SchN pf......	36¾
$1000	Pittsb'g 5s.....	75	100 sh	Reading.s5wn	57⅜
$1000	Alleg Co 5s...	76	30 sh	Leh Val......	65¼
525 sh	Pa R......lots	56¼	21 sh	N Central....	46¼
100 sh	do...s30a10	56½	5 sh	Spr & Pine..	38
15 sh	do.........	56¼	100 sh	Pa & E...b30	33¼
100 sh	do........	56½	100 sh	do......b60	33¼
100 sh	do......s30	55⅞	100 sh	do.......b5	33¼

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold			145½	146¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			136	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864	15½	..
"	"	July, 1864	14½	..
"	"	August, 1864	14¼	..
"	"	October, 1864	13½	..
"	"	Dec., 1864	12¾	..
"	"	May, 1865	10½	..
"	"	August, 1865	8½	..
"	"	Sept., 1865	8½	..
"	"	October, 1865	7½	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, September 13.—There was a fair business doing in Flour to-day, and prices were firmly maintained. There was more inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased to the extent of 3000 bbls., viz.—Superfine, in small lots, at $7·50@8·75; 200 bbls. Ohio extra at $9@10, including 100 bbls. low grade family at $10; 2400 bbls. Northwestern extra family, part at $12@12·75, and part on private terms; Pennsylvania and Ohio do at $11·50@13·75, the latter for new wheat; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $5·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a moderate demand for Wheat, and prices are higher; sales of 1000 bush. fair and choice red at $2·75@2·85; white ranges from $2·90@3. Rye is quiet, with sales of 1800 bush. Western at 90c.@$1. Corn is better, with sales of 1500 bush. yellow at 92c., and 2500 bush. Western mixed at 90@91c. Oats are in fair request at an advance; sales of 5000 bush. new Southern at 50@51c. No sales of Barley or Malt have been reported.

Cloverseed ranges from $6·50@7·50 ⅌ 64 lbs. 700 bush. Timothy sold at $4@4·25. Flaxseed is steady at $3·80@3·90.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·37 and Ohio at $2·40.

THIRD EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

The Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, Me., September 13.—Special returns from 318 cities, towns, and plantations, give Chamberlain, 61,215; Pillsbury 35,922. Chamberlain's majority thus far, 25,293. Net Union gain, 5485. Total increased vote, 23,361.

The remaining towns gave Cony (Union), last year, 7643 votes, and Ward (Democrat), 4630. General Chamberlain has received the largest vote ever polled for any man in Maine.

Military Preparations in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., September 13.—A complete armament of Armstrong field guns to equip two batteries of volunteer militia, are on their way from England. The Government will purchase a thousand horses immediately, for the use of the hussars and artillery.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, September 13.—Dr. George B. Loring declines the candidacy for Congress in the Essex District. General Benjamin F. Butler will therefore be probably nominated.

Arrival of the "Bosphorus."

BOSTON, September 13.—The steamer *Bosphorus*, from Liverpool August 27, arrived to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅞; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Michigan Southern, 82⅞; New York Central, 105⅞; Reading, 114¾; Hudson River, 62¾; Canton Company, 52¼; Virginia 6s, 70; Missouri 6s, 77¼; Erie, 71; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58¼; U. S. Coupons 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 108; Ten-forties, 98; Treasury 7 3-10, 105½; Gold, 145¾.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Cotton firm. Flour advanced 10@25c. Sales of 7000 bbls. State at $6·15@12; Ohio, $9·40@13·25; Western, $6·15@11. Southern unchanged; market firm, with sales of 3000 bbls. Wheat scarce and advanced 1@2c; Corn unchanged; sales of 8000 bush. at 82½@83c. for mixed. Rye steady. Pork heavy at $33·12½. Lard dull at 17¾@20½c. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Judge Read.—Judge Read held Court this morning, but desiring to attend Mr. Randall's funerall, he adjourned the Court till to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. There were no arguments. He approved of a decree reported by the Master in the case of The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. Fell, directing the trustees to satisfy two certain mortgages recited in the bill of complaint.

He adjourned the Court out of respect to Mr. Randall's memory, and directed the proceedings of yesterday's bar meeting to be entered upon the minutes.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—William Scott was charged with false pretences. It was alleged that defendant obtained $900 from Lyman Hopkins, by falsely representing to him that he would give over the good-will, fixtures, and lease of two years for the saloon No. 1542 Race street, whereas he had no lease, and was himself an unaccepted tenant.

The landlord of the property gave to a Mr. M'Guire a lease of it for three years, dating from June, 1865, and this lease was not to be transferred. M'Guire getting tired of the business, turned it over to Scott. The landlord learning this, commenced proceedings against Scott, and then Scott made these representations.

The defense argued that he thought he was acting only as an agent, and did not say that he would give a lease. He told Hopkins to see the landlord. But Hopkins did not do this. He hastily and thoughtlessly made the bargain. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

James Dougherty, convicted of a charge of malicious mischief, was fined $5 and costs.

Hugh Duffey was charged with assault and battery upon James Trainer, and assault and battery with intent to kill. Trainer keeps a grog-shop on Ann street, in Richmond. On the 8th of June, Trainer and a man named McCafferty were fighting violently, when Duffey came in and separated them, and did no more. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and imposed the costs upon Trainer.

Margaret Kelly was acquitted of a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The bill was submitted without evidence.

Kate Smith was charged with assault and battery on upon Margaret Hildebrant. It seems that the prosecutrix had struck Mrs. Hildebrant's child, and she defended it, but by striking the prosecutrix in the head with a boot-jack. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. She was fined $1 and costs.

—James McD. Carrington, of Charlottesville, Va., proposes to publish a statement of the experience of the gallant Confederate officers who were sent, on the 20th of September, 1864, from Fort Delaware to Morris Island, S. C., to remain at the latter place subject to the commands of Major-General Foster, United States Army, and who were by the Federal commander exposed to the fire of the Confederate guns from Charleston.

—The Minister of Education in Italy reports that there are in the kingdom 260 private schools, 208 of which are elementary. There are 13,174 pupils, 9726 of whom are boarders, and 8420 are dressed in ecclesiastical costume. During the last five years 82 seminaries have been closed. The Government now purposes to take all the revenues of these establishments into its own hands, and reduce the number of seminaries to that of the dioceses.

—Mr. William Gifford Palgrave, author of the "Narrative of Travel in Central and Eastern Arabia," has been appointed British consul at the ports of Saukhoum Kale and Redout Kale, in the Russian government of Trans-Caucasia, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

—General Grant has not only given arms to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, but has also restored to them the old "Cadet Battery." He remarked in doing so that "the rising generation must be educated, and the means for that purpose must not be withheld."

—The other day M'me Decroix, of St. Omer, France, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birthday. She went to the Church of Saint Sepulchre in a chair on wheels, and by her side walked an acquaintance, M. Cardon, ninety-seven years old.

—The famine in India is dreadful. Immense numbers of sick and starving people from the districts of Bengal are flocking into Calcutta for relief. The Government has opened a temporary hospital, and the natives are raising subscriptions.

—General Hood, when in Austin, Texas, the other day, was waited upon by a Committee of the Legislature, and escorted to a seat of honor in that body. All the members rose as the crippled soldier entered.

—Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Campbell has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant-General of the military command of North Carolina, he having been mustered out of service.

Lover's Logic.—Edwin—You see, dearest, a fellow can't exist without his heart, and as you happen to have mine, of course I can't exist without you. Angelina—O, you absurd creature!

—Secretary Browning has appointed John C. Cox, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Joseph Holt—Jefferson Davis—Sanford Conover.

From the Tribune.

Judge Advocate-General Holt has published, through the *Chronicle* (Washington) and in pamphlet, a "Vindication of Judge Advocate-General Holt from the Foul Slanders of Traitors, Confessed Perjurers, and Suborners, acting in the interest of Jefferson Davis." In so far as it confines itself to its proper work, we deem this Vindication complete. General Holt was duped by the arch-villain who called himself Sanford Conover, as others had been before him. Deceived by Conover's lies, he gave that scoundrel credence and money which might have been better bestowed. Conover, thus supported, suborned other villains to commit perjuries confirmatory of his own—all of them received and accredited in perfect good faith by Judge Holt; but, when the House Committee proceeded to investigate them, some of the second-hand rascals recanted and confessed their perjury; whereupon Conover, though he stoutly reiterated and stood by his original imposture, soon took occasion to vanish and has since remained invisible. Of course, his whole fabric of villany falls to the ground.

—Such are the material facts in the case; and they nowise impeach the integrity of Judge Holt. He was simply the victim of an atrocious scoundrel. But the Vindication proceeds to say that

"The endeavor of the conspirators to protect Davis from the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln must be vain. It is true that that portion of the testimony brought forward by Conover is at this time discredited; and the friends of Davis, in the confusion raised by their outcry against the Judge Advocate-General, would hope to have it understood that this is *all* the material testimony upon which the charge is based. But, in point of fact, it is but one branch of the body of proof which has accumulated in the case. Long before the production of the testimony in question, a tribunal, composed of officers of the first rank and intelligence, had, after the fullest investigation, and upon proof which has not been, and, it is believed, cannot be assailed, pronounced the head of the Rebellion *guilty* of the crime which crowned its infamous history. Since then other and equally reliable evidence has been presented, and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in whose report it is set forth, have declared, upon an examination of this and the previous proofs, and excluding from their consideration that now discredited, that 'there is probable cause to believe that he (Davis) was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed.' This verdict has been accepted by the great mass of thoughtful and loyal men throughout the country, and cannot but, we are assured, become the deliberate conclusion of history. And the present attempt to do away with the judgment which has been passed upon Davis as an assassin, by seeking to make the impression that that judgment rests solely or largely upon the testimony produced by Conover, and thus interpose a cloud of doubt and uncertainty before the mass of proof which remains unimpeached, must, we are persuaded, be readily comprehended and everywhere exposed and denounced. We affirm as our concluding remark, that this judgment, long since formed, is based in no degree on this testimony, which was never given to the country until discredited, but that it has for its foundation a volume of evidence, documentary and otherwise, in the possession of the Government, which has not been controverted, but which, standing as it does intact, points to Davis as involved in the assassination of the President, with 'the slow and unmoving finger' of a condemnation which no clamors, however loud or frantic, of traitors and their sympathizers, can shake or disturb."

—Seventeen months have now elapsed since President Johnson offered $100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, on a charge of complicity in President Lincoln's murder—a charge based, said the proclamation, "on evidence *now* in the possession of the Bureau of Military Justice," of which Judge Holt is the head. Sanford Conover and his sub-villains furnished no part of *that* evidence. Davis has been over sixteen months a prisoner awaiting trial under this charge. *Why is he not tried?* If innocent, he is foully wronged; if guilty, justice is grossly cheated. C. C. Clay, likewise charged and arrested, has been liberated without bail. What *can* be the reason why Davis is not tried or the charge of assassination retracted?

About Jackasses.

From the Tribune.

A learned correspondent lately sent us a ponderous essay, intended to show that the ass was once held in high esteem for his wisdom, which was counted so great that many nations felt they could not express their sense of it short of paying the beast divine honor. That they did so, our correspondent's essay left no shadow of doubt on the mind of the adventurous person who waded through its long list of citations from ancient writers; but why they did so, the learned pundit left unanswered. Whether the human race was, at an early period, when still in a state of childish innocence, profoundly struck with the tremendous length of Jack's ears, and looked upon them as funnels for the reception of all the wisdom uttered within the radius of the horizon; whether the bland expression of his countenance struck our forefather Adam as indicative of an intelligence that, having weighed creation, is not to be astonished nor disturbed at anything that may happen; or, whether its resolute way of planting its fore feet like a rock, when it has once determined to pursue a certain policy, and refusing to budge for any amount of blows or blandishment, convinced the first of the race that tried to make him of service, that a beast that understood so well what he wanted, and valued his own opinion so highly, must be a being of superior power; whether one or all of these reasons combined had weight to ground human beings in a belief of his extraordinary intelligence, and to induce them to honor with him their best, we cannot tell. Our correspondent, who seems to know everything, is dumb on the subject, and we are left to our own resources for an answer.

But whatever the reason may be, we may consider the fact settled. The ass appears to have risen from one station of trust and responsibility to another, until at length he attained the highest position which it was in the power of the people to bestow. He became the recipient of divine honors. Enthroned in the temple, he ate the choicest provender. Hay that had grown on the slopes of the sacred mountain was cut with golden sickles by virgin priestesses for his peculiar eating; three days in the week he had cakes of barley meal mixed with honey, and three days' cakes of oatmeal mixed with attar of roses; the prettiest waiter-girls supplied him with unfailing lager; he was shampooed sixteen times a day; his teeth were cleaned with the sozodont of the period; his shoes were blacked by slaves who were in no hurry to get at another customer; while the High Priestess herself continually sang to him—

> "Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
> While I thy amiable cheeks do coy,
> And stick musk roses in thy fair, large head,
> And kiss thy fair, large ears, my gentle joy."

To which blandishing strain, whatever might be his secret inclination for a very different sort of treatment, the prudent animal carefully abstained from making any reply whatever. Thus, living in clover within the temple, the treatment outside of it bestowed upon all the creatures of his kind was correspondent. Nothing was too good for them. They were the chosen beasts for kings, princes, priests, and prophets to ride, and they appear to have had a good time of it on the whole. The best of food, housings of purple and cloth of gold, nets of pure Nile flax studded with jewels, in fly time, silver shoes, and bells of silver and gold—whatever could make the beast happy was given it; when he brayed, all the people fell flat, and ate dirt as if it were bread and butter; when he stuck out his fore feet and seemed to say, "This is my policy," all the tribes met in convention and applauded his firmness and resolution as little short of divine. Even when the brute in him manifested itself—and there were some people shrewd enough to see that, in spite of his office, he was a brute, and a mean one, too—and when he would kick out his hind feet at the very people who had fed him, and clothed him, and lifted him up from the low position in which he was born, to the high one he filled with such ludicrous gravity—when, striking out, right and left, he killed here and maimed there—even then, the unkilled and the unmaimed cried "Hosanna!" and ate the dirt he scattered, as if it were more bread and butter than ever.

And thus things went on for a long, long while, and the ass became a tremendous power. But at length one ass made a blunder. Hitherto no member of the family had ever spoken a word. They had made way by preserving a decorous silence, and letting their long ears, their sage faces, and their determination do the business for them. Whether this was in consequence of a clear understanding on their part of what would inevitably be the effect of an opposite policy, as it is believed by the negroes to be on the part of the monkeys, who though perfectly able to talk, preserve a careful silence, lest men should make them work, if once it were known—or whether the asses were dumb because they really had nothing to say, can never be determined. Asses have written autobiographies and histories, but we have searched them in vain for a resolution of this difficulty. For whatever cause, however, this long silence was preserved, there came a day when it was broken. The learned are in doubt as to what ass first spoke: but our Holy Scriptures, which have put so many facts, not get-at-able in any other record, down in black and white, have left no doubt on the subject possible. We are there clearly informed that the great blunderer was Balaam's ass. He opened his mouth and spoke. And it was a sad mistake, and proved the ruin of his tribe. Since that day, as everybody knows, the name of ass has been held in dispute. To call a man "an ass" is an insult not lightly to be borne. Even in the base and craven North, where, as is well known, there are no gentlemen, a person who has been written down an ass is not content till he has called the offender bad names in reply; but in the gallant and chivalrous Southron land, the abode of festive dames of high degree, and cavaliers with blood of the purest Prussian blue—there, to call a man an ass is to receive an immediate and peremptory invitation to permit him to spill your blood through a bullet-hole. To such a low ebb is fallen the lofty honor of a name that once commanded the loyal homage of a universal human heart! And all for a speech! Yes, for while this long-eared brute, with his sober face, his sturdy hoofs, and his portentous bray, was able to make people believe he was fit to preside over them, to be their captain, and the captain of their captains, to set up and to pull down, to bind and to loose—a single speech—and it is to be remarked that whenever the ass speaks he always says the same thing, so that all his many speeches may go for one—a single speech has settled his business forever. It is nothing to the purpose now, that he has risen from the lowest place to the highest—his constant reiteration of that fact only makes people more and more ashamed when they hear it. It is all in vain that they try to excuse themselves for their infatuation. In vain do they plead that, the real King being dead—a King whose kingliness there was no disputing—this sly brute, by some hocus-pocus, managed to make them think he was the dead King's twin brother, and so got the place he disgraces. In vain do they try to convince us that, by an untoward accident, whisky of an uncommon potency was mixed with his bran instead of honey. The disgusted reader of these speeches insists that if there be, as the old proverb declares, "truth in wine," there is no less truth in whisky, and that, however unfortunate these utterances may be, however low, conceited, however ruffianly, they still come out of the ass's own nature, and represent him with unerring truth. It seems a pity, at first blush, that the original ass should ever have betrayed his race by the utterance of that untimely speech; but, after all, is it not better that we should have some infallible way of knowing an ass when we meet him? And, besides, though what he says be disagreeable, as God knows it is, what he does is of far more importance; and when an ass speaks to us; let us remember that we have good authority for believing that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and take good heed that in future we have our speech before, rather than after, the election is made.

The Radical Riot at Indianapolis—What Comes Next?

From the Herald.

The outrageous abuse of President Johnson from the pens and tongues of the radicals has at last culminated in something more serious. The people of Indianapolis have disgraced themselves and the country by preventing the President from speaking, and by getting up a murderous riot before his very face. Instigated by the radical leaders, a band of rowdies and ruffians made an attack upon the procession which had turned out to receive the President, smashed the torches, tore up the banners, and hissed and hooted Mr. Johnson when he attempted to express his thanks for the welcome extended to him. These rowdyish proceedings being resisted, a general fight ensued in the square, which the President overlooked, and clubs, knives, and pistols were freely used. At least two persons were killed and several dangerously wounded.

Of course the radicals will endeavor to extenuate this shameful affair on the ground that Mr. Johnson has provoked hostility by political speeches. But in point of fact there is not the slightest excuse to be offered for the authors of this riot. We are no sticklers for that divinity which doth hedge a king; but certainly the office of President of the United States is entitled to respect, and this respect, in form at least, extends to the individual who holds the office. If the President desires to speak, it is the duty of every good citizen to either listen respectfully, or walk away quietly. This much is due to the office, which is the highest, as it ought to be the most honored, in the whole world. But besides this, the ordinary courtesies of life and the sacred rites of hospitality ought to have protected the President from personal insult during his tour. When Mr. Lincoln travelled from Springfield to Washington he was comparatively unknown to the masses of the people, and many Democrats, ignorant of his virtues, hated and despised him most bitterly; but nobody thought of hooting him down when he endeavored to speak. At Indianapolis, as Mr. Johnson was permitted to say nothing, the radicals cannot claim that the disturbance was excited by any remarks of his. Much as they affect to deride his utterances, they are afraid to let the people hear him, and all through his tour, at every place in which they had a majority of the population, they have interrupted and annoyed him. Other means of silencing him having failed, they now have recourse to a riot, and fire pistols at those who assemble to cheer him.

We confess that we should not have been surprised if one of the pistol shots fired during the Indianapolis riot had killed President Johnson. This is what the radicals have been threatening to do, and what they will do if they can muster up courage. Their incendiary rantings and ravings will end in assassination, unless they find some less dangerous mode of getting rid of the man who stands boldly between them and the accomplishment of their revolutionary schemes. We warned the President to be upon his guard when he first started upon this tour, and the pistol shots at Indianapolis now emphasize our warning. The assassination of President Lincoln was brought about just in the same way. The Rebel papers abused him and threatened him, as the radical papers have abused and threatened President Johnson, until the more rash and foolhardy of the Rebels began to accustom their minds to the possibility of his murder. Rebel fanatics talked about it, as radical fanatics have talked about removing Mr. Johnson, until they at last fired the hearts of Booth and Payne, and the deed was done. Before long, if the present crusade against Mr. Johnson continues, we shall see some radical Booth eager to distinguish himself in the same infamous and cowardly manner. The danger is more imminent than most persons imagine. We shall breathe more freely when the President is once more safe at Washington. His loss to the nation at such a crisis as this would be incalculable. We cannot realize the situation in which his death would leave the country. Let us, therefore, beg the President to take care of himself and his suite to take care of him. We do not intend to excite unnecessary alarm; but there is really room for the gravest apprehensions. Those radicals who threaten murder so savagely are none too good to do it, and those ruffians who shoot down the President's supporters will not long hesitate to fire at the President himself.

Horace Greeley's Interviews With the President.

From the World.

We have reprinted from the *Tribune* an editorial to which Mr. Greeley appends his full signature. It describes certain interviews he had with the President, and the curious advice he gave him, last autumn and winter. The ostensible occasion of this signed editorial is the complaint made by Mr. Beecher, in his recent letter, of the want of tact exhibited by the Republican Congressmen in provoking a rupture with the President. The ostensible purpose of Mr. Greeley is to rebut this censure by showing that conciliatory overtures were made to President Johnson and rejected. Mr. Greeley therefore concludes that, long before the meeting of Congress, the President had decided to break with his party and make an alliance with its enemies.

Mr. Greeley's statements do not bear out his conclusions. The first of the interviews took place soon after the New York election, in November; the other, after the appointment by Congress of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. By Mr. Greeley's account, both of those private conferences were sought by the President. Instead, therefore, of invalidating the criticism of Mr. Beecher, they strengthen it. It is the side that makes overtures, not the side that receives them, that gives evidence of a conciliatory spirit. It is true that the President did not follow Mr. Greeley's advice; but the fact that he once and again sought it, showed an anxious, troubled, undecided state of mind—a mind groping after some expedient to prevent a final rupture with the party that had elected him. Mr. Greeley's advice was not followed, because it was not good; or at any rate, this is a ready way for accounting for its rejection.

The advice given in the November interview was, that three eminent citizens of the North should meet, at the White House, three eminent citizens of the South, and there, under the eye, and with the occasional advice of the President, spend a fortnight or so in canvassing the conditions of settlement, and agreeing on a policy. Mr. Greeley pledged himself in advance to give his utmost support to any policy which should be thus agreed on.

By this purblind disclosure Mr. Greeley is estopped from harping with his party, as lustily as heretofore, on their favorite topic of Presidential usurpation. "It is the province of Congress," they insist every day in the week, "and not at all of the President, to devise the policy of restoration." We put it to Mr. Greeley to say if a policy reached by the method he advised would have been a Congressional policy? Congress would have been consulted in no stage of its formation. It would have been a policy concocted by the President with the aid of unofficial advisers of his own selection; and Mr. Greeley, by his own account, pledged himself to advocate it through thick and thin, whether Congress approved it or not. The President, at the time of that interview, was engaged in the preparation of his annual message; and had Mr. Greeley's advice been followed, and a satisfactory result been reached, the policy agreed upon would have been communicated to Congress in the message. Mr. Greeley would have had Mr. Johnson stand by it, even in opposition to Congress, as resolutely as he has by his actual policy; and the *Tribune* would have given him a steady and robust support in doing so. In view of this exposure which he has made of himself, we call upon Mr. Greeley never again to join in the hue-and-cry of the radicals against the President for daring to have a policy before consulting Congress.

Mr. Greeley does not tell what are the points he would have had the President submit to his half-and-half conclave of Republicans and ex-Rebels. The President could not have asked them to consider whether the reconstructed State Governments should be permitted to stand; for to have confessed doubt on that point would have been a self-pronounced sentence of condemnation upon all he had, up to that time, done. By such vacillation, he would have broken faith with all those States, undermined all faith in his stability of character, thrown the whole South back into the confusion from which it had emerged, and have annulled the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, by making all the Southern ratifications invalid. Congress itself durst not deny the validity of those State Governments; for by doing so they would have given up the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution.

As the validity of the new State Governments could not have been submitted to the deliberations of Mr. Greeley's secret conclave, so neither could the right of those States to representation in Congress. One of those questions is included in the other. The ratification of a Constitutional amendment is the highest act a State can perform. States which are competent to do this are qualified for every inferior State function. To put a new article into the Constitution is to make a law which binds not merely the people, like an act of Congress, but a law which binds Congress itself; binds the Supreme Court; binds every department of the Government. There could be no more flagrant absurdity than to say a State can thus participate in making the supreme law, but not in making the inferior laws which may be repealed as fast they are made.

Had Mr. Greeley's advice been adopted, and had the proposed irresponsible conclave answered his expectations, it would have presented to the South an *ultimatum*. To suppose that A. H. Stephens, General Lee, and Southerners of that class, would have consented to be voluntary parties to forcing an *ultimatum* on their section was absurd. Certain it is, that they would never have made negro suffrage such an *ultimatum*, and yet Mr. Greeley has a hundred times asserted, with every form of spasmodic emphasis, that to stop short of giving the ballot to the blacks is treachery that cannot be tolerated. Irretrievably committed as he was to negro suffrage before he gave the President his advice, what are his radical followers to think of his pledge to support any policy which three Northerners and three Southerners might agree upon?

The advice he offered to the President in the second interview was equally preposterous. The President could not have invited the Reconstruction Committee to the White House, and discussed the difference between them from evening to evening, as Mr. Greeley proposed, without abjectly pocketing a studied insult. How came that Committee into existence? It was resolved on in a caucus, in undisguised hostility to the President's policy, before it was known what his policy was. Thad. Stevens, and the whole party with him, withheld from the President even the scant deference of listening to his message, before organizing a Congressional opposition to thwart him. How could Mr. Greeley have supposed that the President would make overtures to a committee whose appointment was a public insult to him and his office; was an open withdrawal of confidence without even the courtesy of a hearing? How is the fact that Mr. Greeley gave the President some foolish advice which the President declined to follow, any palliation of that insult? The haste of Congress to condemn before they had heard; the caucus which preceded the session and the proceedings of the first day,—this organized hostility to the President whom their party had elected, demonstrates that they did not mean to conciliate the President; demonstrates that they had resolved to defy and override him. All their subsequent proceedings were of a piece with this insulting beginning. Mr. Greeley's defense of Congress against the charge made by Mr. Beecher is as silly as it is irrelevant. It is irrelevant because it does not meet the charge at all, nor the facts on which it is founded; silly because the most prudent thing a man could do who had given such weak advice, would be to conceal it from all the world.

Prussian Gains.

From the Times.

The changes made in the political map of Europe by the late wondrous war are not less remarkable than the quick succession of Prussian victories. For instance, the oldest ruling family in Europe, the Guelphs, are entirely pushed out from among the sovereign princes, and reduced to the position of private gentlemen. While the Hapsburgs were but landed noblemen in Switzerland and the Hohenzollerns in Swabia, in the tenth century, a Guelph was sovereign Duke of Bavaria and afterwards Emperor of Germany. And now the defeat of the Hapsburgs by the Hohenzollerns drives a lineal descendant of Henry II from his throne in Hanover and annexes his kingdom to the dominions of the victor. Thus, the Hohenzollern has become the greatest power in Germany, and his former superiors as rivals are under him, or at least subject to his influences.

As a matter of historical interest, let us take a look at this gain of Prussia. Before the war, according to the last census of 1864, the total population of Prussia was 19,255,149, including those military detachments stationed at federal fortresses outside of Prussia, numbering 28,869 men. Since the census the Duchy of Lauenburg, with a population of 49,704, was added by treaty with Austria, so that the entire population of Prussia on the day that war was declared reached the total of 19,304,843. Now, there will be, as the result of the victory, incorporated with Prussia the following countries:—

	Population.
The Kingdom of Hanover	1,922,492
The Duchy of Schleswig	406,486
The Duchy of Holstein	554,510
Electoral Hesse	745,063
The Duchy of Nassau	468 311
The Province of Upper Hesse	289,484
The City of Frankfort	91 180
The Landgraviate of Hesse Homburg	27,874

All these several provinces, duchies, and Kingdoms are now Prussian, in fact as well as in law, and the Chambers at Berlin are now deliberating upon the proposed distribution of representatives in this newly acquired territory. We have then a consolidated and aggrandized Prussia, with a population of 23,810,743, harmonious in language and interests, excepting the small district of Posen, partially inhabited by Poles. But this does not represent the real present power of Prussia. All the German States north of the river Main, not totally absorbed into the King's dominions, have entered into a close alliance or union with him, giving him full and exclusive control of their military, and also of their diplomatic relations abroad, so that, while these petty princes, very aptly nicknamed by the London *Times* "His Transparency of Pumpernickel," nominally remain on their tiny thrones, they are in reality nothing but Prussian Governors over their respective countries. These several principalities are as follows:—

	Population.
The Kingdom of Saxony	2,393,994
The Grand Dukedom Mecklenburg-Schwerin	552 612
The Grand Dukedom Oldenburg	301,812
The Dukedom Brunswick	243,338
The Grand Dukedom Saxe-Weimar Eisenach	280,201
The City of Hamburg	229 941
The Dukedom Anhalt	103,046
The Dukedom Saxe-Meiningen	178,035
The Dukedom Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	164 527
The Dukedom Saxe-Altenburg	141,839
The Principality Lippe Detmold	111,336
The City of Bremen	104,091
The Grand Dukedom of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	99,060
The Principality Reuss, younger branch	86 472
The Principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	73,752
The Principality-Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	68,189
The Principality Waldeck	59 143
The City of Lubeck	50 614
The Principality Reuss, older branch	43,924
The Principality Schaumburg-Lippe	31,782

As Prussia will be complete master of the whole of these States, forming with herself the North German Union, or Bund, the whole population subject to her rule is, therefore, 29,216,531, a gain for Prussia of nearly ten millions of people by a four weeks' war! May we not consider this result as equally a wonder of our age as much as the Atlantic cable is a wonder of physical science?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE friends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDERICK LAKEMEYER, that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control, the Restaurant at the corner of EXCHANGE Place and CARTER Street, and also the business on SMITH'S ISLAND, both places having been carried on so successfully by the deceased. I flatter myself that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wanting on my part to retain and merit the established reputation of both establishments.
9 10 6t MARY LAKEMEYER.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 13th instant.
9 4 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA will be held at their Office, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, on SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. An election will be had of Directors for the ensuing year.
9 6 th3t* J. G. BRINCKLE, President.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Business of importance will then be submitted, and determined by a stock vote.
9 11 3t JAMES W. CONRAD, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
5 03 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.

This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.

CURLIS DAVIS,
9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
8 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 809 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 5p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

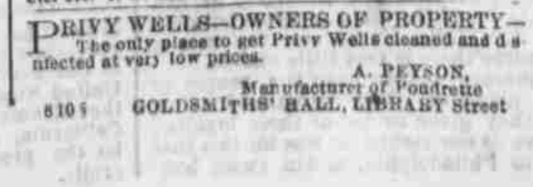
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now in use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 269 DUANE Street, New York.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?



THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots, Shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. 8 16 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

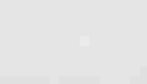
DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 625 ARCH STREET.
D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.
Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.
DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.
Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.
All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.
PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.
Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER.
D. L. CARPENTER.
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE LATE HARTMAN HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Mr. Henry Hartman, who died on Tuesday, at his residence, No. 1305 Wood street, from injuries inflicted on Sunday. The deceased was engaged in a difficulty about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon at Race and Juniper streets, with a man named Charles Smith, during which he (Hartman) received a severe cut on the side of the head, but still was able to walk home. About 4 o'clock, two men, named George K. Kern and John T. McCormick, went to Hartman's house, and after a short time a fight ensued, during which Hartman was knocked down and taken home in an insensible condition, and remained so until he died. The three men connected with the affair were arrested.

Gorton G-vit, who saw the first fight, testified as follows:—I saw a difficulty at Juniper and Race streets, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; some one made the remark, "There comes Hartman across Broad street, drunk;" Hartman went down Race to Juniper; I was talking to a man named McCullough, and he said, "Look there! Hartman is getting thumped!" I hurried across, and saw Smith strike Hartman with his cane; after I got up to them, I heard Smith say, "I have had a fight with you twice; I will kill you this time!" They came together, and Hartman got Smith down on a step, and then Smith struck Hartman on the side of the head with a cane, making a cut back of the ear.

Charles H. Potts testified that he saw the difficulty at Juniper and Race streets; saw Smith strike Hartman on the head with a cane; Hartman went away after being struck, but witness did not notice where he went to.

L. McCullough testified that he knew Hartman and C. E. Smith, and saw them on Sunday at southeast corner of Juniper and Race streets; they were fighting, and Smith fell over a cellar door, and Hartman over him; saw Smith strike Hartman once with a cane; Hartman then went towards his home, with Smith's crutch in his hand; did not see any one else strike Hartman.

Z. T. Hartman, son of the deceased, testified that on last Sunday afternoon McCormick and Kern came to the house and asked if the old man was in. I told them no, that he had just gone to my brother's. My father then came up, and one of them called me a liar. Kern came up and struck me, and McCormick made a pass at my father; the two then ran towards Thirteenth street, and I followed them, my father coming after us. At the corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets McCormick struck at me and I knocked him down; my father and McCormick clenched, and while in that situation Kern came up behind him (my father) and struck him on the head; my father fell, and McCormick and Kern ran. When I got home my father was insensible, and he remained so until he died. Had no conversation with my father about the first fight.

Helena M. Martin, daughter of the deceased, testified that her father was sitting on his step about four o'clock on Sunday, and McCormick and Kern were persuading him to go with them, and while disputing about a crutch both of them struck at my father; after getting across the street, McCormick struck my brother and Kern struck my father, knocking him in the gutter; he was brought home insensible, and remained so until he died.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made a post-mortem examination, testified that he found a lacerated wound on the left side of the head, three inches behind and above the left ear; the skull was fractured at the base; the fracture extended through both temporal bones; the deceased came to his death in consequence of compression of the brain; he did not think, if Hartman had received the wound while engaged in the fight with Smith, he could have walked home; he thought the wound must have been inflicted when in the fight at Thirteenth and Wood streets, later in the day.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Hartman came to his death from the effects of injuries received during a scuffle with George N. Kern and John T. McCormick, on September 9, 1866, in Wood street, near Thirteenth."

McCormick and Kern were committed to prison, and Smith was discharged.

HEARING IN THE CASE OF AN ALLEGED STEAMBOAT BURNER.—At the Central Station, yesterday, a further hearing was had in the case of Gilbert Adams, who is charged with conspiring with Washington French and others to burn the steamship *Meteor*, with intent to defraud certain insurance companies. Captain J. A. Denny was the only witness examined. He testified in substance that he was captain of the *Meteor*, which was owned, so far as he knew, by Gilbert Adams, Michael Henly, and O. W. Davis. The fire took place at Chester, on the 15th of November last. Witness had had a conversation with defendant (Adams) at the Continental Hotel in this city. The conversations in reference to the burning of the steamer were with French, who wanted him to do it, but he declined, and said he would not have anything to do with it. The arrangement was made with Samuel Denny, brother of witness, but the Captain did not know when it was to be done, nor where. After the burning an interview took place between Captain Denny and Washington French, in which the latter said that the job was well done. The steamer was entirely destroyed as she lay at Weidner's wharf, Chester, and the Captain had gone ashore before the fire broke out.

In respect to the compensation for setting the vessel on fire, witness said that no sum was named. He had gone to New York, at the instance of Mr. Adams, to see about the insurance, and there said he did not know how the boat was destroyed. He had since made a different statement in this city to Mr. Cuyler. In answer to questions by defendant's counsel, he admitted that he had called at the Girard House yesterday morning to see Mr. Adams and wife, but said that the former was not in. He, however, met him subsequently in the street, and Mr. Adams said he would like to see him after the hearing, as he did not suppose he ought to talk to him then.

Mr. Cuyler was called on by the counsel for Mr. Adams to produce an affidavit made by the witness a short time ago, but declined, as he had taken it as counsel for one of the insurance companies, and it was his own private property.

In consequence of the absence of Samuel Denny, the Captain's brother, with whom the arrangements were made, as alleged, to fire the boat, and other material witnesses, the hearing was continued over until Monday next.

THE LATE JOSIAH RANDALL.—The members of the Bar held a meeting yesterday in the Supreme Court room, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the late Josiah Randall. Justice Read presided, with William L. Hirst as Secretary. Peter McCall submitted the following resolutions, and in doing so paid a high tribute to the worth of the deceased, both as a citizen and a lawyer, referring especially to the earnestness which characterized all his professional efforts:—

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia have learned, with profound regret, the decease of Josiah Randall, Esq., one of their oldest and most honored members.

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia will ever cherish the memory of their departed brother, who, for more than half a century, adorned the profession by his learning, his talents, and his virtues. His attainments, both in the profession and out of it, were varied and extensive; his forensic abilities and skill of a distinguished order; and his integrity and probity of character beyond reproach. He possessed, in a remarkable degree, those qualities both of head and heart which command respect, secure confidence, and attract esteem and friendship. The sorrow which we feel on this occasion is shared by the public. In the decease of Mr. Randall, Philadelphia mourns the loss of one of her best, most influential, and useful citizens, and the country an honest and sterling patriot, whose aspirations were ever for his country's good.

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in their melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That a committee of nine, to whom shall be added the Chairman and Secretary, be appointed to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to Mr. Randall's family, and to tender to them the heartfelt sympathy of the Bar.

Resolved, That the Bar will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning in token of their respect.

Addresses were then made by Charles Gilpin, Robert J. Arundel, Judge Cadwalader, General Hubbell, Samuel H. Perkins, Eli K. Price, R. Bethell, and Colonel Biddle.

The committee, as appointed, was as follows:—Peter McCall, Samuel H. Perkins, Eli K. Price, Charles Ingersoll, George M. Wharton, Edward Olmstead, Henry M. Phillips, Charles Gilpin, and F. Carroll Brewster.

MEETING OF THE FIREMEN.—An adjourned meeting of firemen was held last evening at the Good Intent Hose House, Spruce street, above Sixth, to make arrangements for the reception of the Reliance Engine Company, which left this city yesterday for Brooklyn, N. Y., on their return home.

The following additional Companies signified their intention of participating in the escort:—Western Hose and Steam Fire Engine, Lafayette Hose, Neptune Hose.

The Committee of Arrangements made the following report:—

Chief Marshal, Alfred Bamber, of the Hope Engine. Chief Marshal's Aids, William P. Sweeny, Niagara Hose; Samuel Schofield, United States Hook and Ladder; James Pollock, Franklin Hose; Robert Parsels, Shiffler Hose.

First Division—Form on Front street, south of Vine; F. Beneckie, of Good Intent Hose, Marshal—Southwark Engine, Good Intent Hose, Neptune Hose, Niagara Hose, and William Penn Hose.

Second Division—Form on Front street, north of Vine; William B. Cam, of Schuylkill Hose, Marshal—Hope Engine, Reliance Engine, United States Hook and Ladder, of Camden; Robert Morris Hose, and Lafayette Hose.

Third Division—Form on Second street, south of Vine; J. W. Mattack, of William Penn Hose, Marshal—Schuylkill Hose, Western Hose, Franklin Hose, Kensington Hose, and Shiffler Hose.

The following route was adopted:—Up Vine to Third, up Third to Coates, up Coates to Tenth, down Tenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Sixth, down Sixth to Christian, down Christian to Second, down Second to Wharton, up Wharton to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Reliance Engine house, and there dismiss.

The Reliance will arrive at Camden on Saturday afternoon next, and the escort will meet them at Vine street wharf at 7 o'clock P. M.

HEARING OF A PICKPOCKET.—Michael Woods had a hearing yesterday, before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Taggert, while riding in one of the south street passenger cars. Defendant and another were in company, and after the theft they left the car and were pursued. Defendant ran through Barron street into Gaskill, and threw the stolen portemonnaie into the cellar, where it was found. Solomon L. Blitz, one of the pursuers, was turned upon by Woods, and assaulted violently, and a threat made to knock his brains out with a paving stone, which Woods had picked up. Woods was held in $3000 to answer. Mr. Blitz, who is an Israelite, when called to the witness stand to testify, desired to be sworn by the uplifted hand with his hat on. The Alderman told him he must be sworn on the Old Testament, or remove his hat if he wished to be sworn with the uplifted hand. He declined to remove his hat, and would not be sworn on the "Old Testament" unless it were separate from the "New Testament," which he said he did not believe in. The magistrate was about to commit him, but finally swore him as he desired to be.

CORNER-STONE LAID.—Yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Aramingo street and Frankford road, in the presence of a large crowd, was laid the corner-stone of a new house of worship for the Cumberland Street Baptist Church. The new church, of which Rev. George L. C. Hanna is pastor elect, will be a handsome edifice, measuring 46 by 81 feet, with pressed brick front, brown stone elevation, and a capacity for about 800 worshippers. The exercises began with reading of the Scriptures and invocations by Rev. Mr. Cheshire, of the Falls of Schuylkill Baptist Church. Addresses followed by Rev. William Cathcart, of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Cheshire, and Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D. After prayer by the Rev. T. P. Coulson, of the Frankfort Baptist Church, the corner-stone was deposited in its place by Rev. Joseph Bucknell, founder of the Cumberland Street Church. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Cheshire. During the exercises a collection for the Building Fund was taken up. The choir of the church was in attendance, and sang several hymns in good style.

PARADE OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—In accordance with orders, the Republican Invincibles made a street parade last evening. Ten companies were out, and their band enlivened the occasion with their usual excellent music. The wards in the upper and western sections of the city were visited, much to the delight of the patriotic residents therein. It was a beautiful sight, the eight hundred torches borne in line, the fine marching of the men, and their excellent discipline. They were warmly greeted throughout the various wards they passed, and returned to their quarters delighted with the incidents of the evening.

RUNAWAY.—A fine horse attached to a buggy belonging to Dr. Turner ran away yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the corner of Eighth and Locust streets. The Doctor had just alighted, and was in the act of ringing the door-bell, when the horse took fright from the noise occasioned by the passing of a city railroad car. He dashed furiously up Locust street, and brought up at a blacksmith's shop, above Ninth. Here the buggy turned over, and the shafts were broken. The horse was cut about the feet and somewhat bruised. Fortunately no person was injured.

MASS MEETING OF BRICKLAYERS.—Last evening a mass meeting of Bricklayers was held at the National Guards' Hall, under the auspices of the Trades' Union. An address was delivered by Mr. Fincher, of the *Trades' Review*, in which he took the ground that mechanics can only secure and maintain their rights by co-operation—by connecting themselves with Unions established for the protection and benefit of all.

ACCIDENT.—A baker named McLaughlin, who resides on Frankford road, near Norris street, was knocked down and run over yesterday by his wagon, at Sixth street and Girard avenue, and was severely injured. A lad named Konig, residing at Seventh and Jefferson streets, was also run over by the wagon, and had his jaw broken, besides being otherwise injured.

LAUNCH.—A schooner, intended for the Carolina trade, will be launched at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the ship-yard of John Cooper, foot of Palmer street, Eighteenth Ward. She is owned by Captain Joseph Golden, and is 102 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 8 feet hold. Her name is the *Ella Holgate*, and she is built throughout in the handsomest and most substantial manner of selected white oak and yellow pine.

TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION TO TRAVEL.—Yesterday a schooner collided with the draw of the Gray's Ferry Bridge, throwing it off the rollers, which caused a temporary suspension of travel, the Baltimore train not being able to pass.

THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows is now in session in this city. To-day they will visit Lancaster, return to-morrow, when they will be received by Washington Lodge, No. 20. In the evening they will partake of a banquet.

—General A. R. Lawton, of Albany, Georgia, who was Quartermaster-General of the Confederate States, boasts that he will raise the best crops of cotton and corn ever known in his neck of woods.

—What is that which ties two persons and only touches one? A wedding ring.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE a very large and fashionable audience witnessed the initial performance of *A Marriage Certificate* last night. The piece was well received, and Mad'lle Vestvali displayed some fine acting in the part of "Philip Beaufort." The scenery was fully up to the standard of this theatre, and the new play is put upon the stage in a very creditable manner. *A Marriage Certificate* will be presented to each lady visiting the new Chesnut Street Theatre to-night, besides an illuminated and perfumed programme.

THERE was a fine audience present at the Walnut Street Theatre last evening, to witness the new play of *St. Tropez; or, the Mistake of a Life*, and *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*. Mr. Frank Mayo and Mrs. Agnes Perry appear in the same bill to-night. Mrs. Perry takes a benefit to-morrow evening.

THE FLORENCES at the Arch are drawing crowded houses every evening. Their excellence is acknowledged by all. To-night an entirely new bill is offered, including *Kathleen Mavourneen* and *Mischievous Annie*, in which Mrs. Florence sustains seven different characters.

THE WORRELL SISTERS are still doing a splendid business at the New American. To-night the operatic burletta of *Fra Diavolo* will be repeated, with the popular comedietta of the *Rough Diamond*.

HELLER, at Assembly Buildings, is doing a great business. His *Playing with Ghosts* is a very comical act, and his *Chloroforene* is very wonderful. Not the least artistic and amusing is his scene called *Getting A. Steinway on a Drunk*. His jokes, puns, and pleasantries are very acceptable.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are reaping a greenback harvest in their little gem of an opera house in Eleventh street, above Chesnut. These sable serenaders and "jokists" present an attractive bill every night.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO. .... Lessees.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8.

THIS EVENING,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
ENTIRELY NEW PLAY,
ENTIRELY NEW PLAY,
ENTIRELY NEW PLAY,
in five acts, in which
The Distinguished Lyric Tragedienne,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
will appear, and entitled
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
with New Scenery, among which may be named
THE COUNTERFEITER'S WORK-SHOP.
THE ENTIRE NEW COMPANY
will appear in the cast
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 15,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

ROBERT HELLER'S
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE."
ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE HALL.
A DECIDED SUCCESS—SECOND WEEK.
Heller's New Spectral Parlor Pantomime (first nights)
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
An entire change of every act this week.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 10 6t

KELLEY'S GRAND
NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE
WABASH AVENUE RINK,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866,
AT WHICH TIME
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS,
Will be Presented to Ticket-Holders.

Capital Prize $30,000.
NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Gift, in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	10,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	5,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	4,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	3,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	2,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, $1000 each	20,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 500 each	10,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 100 each	2,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 50 each	1,000
800 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 10 each	8,000
1000 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 5 each	5,000
1 Gift, Residence in Chicago	5,000
10 Gifts, Lot in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40 Gifts, Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20 Gifts, Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
100 Gifts, Bibles, $20 each	2,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, 100 each	20,000
200 Gifts, Silver Watches, 65 each	13,000
300 Gifts, Silver Watches, 40 each	12,000
247,543 Gifts, worth	247,543

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have met with unparalleled success, in spite of the many swindling schemes that have been presented to the people by irresponsible parties. This last consideration has, however, operated to delay our sales, and prevent our Agents from properly reporting, until we were fully able to satisfy them that our enterprise is what it has been represented to be. In consequence, we are compelled to extend the time of drawing until the 28th of September, at which time the Illinois State Fair will be held, when it will positively occur.

Arrangements are now being made for the drawing. The checks, 500,000 in number, are nearly ready. The plan of drawing adopted is as follows:—Duplicate numbers, from 1 to 500,000, are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn; the whole drawing to be superintended by a committee appointed by the audience. The Wabash Avenue Rink has been engaged, as will be seen by the following:—

CHICAGO, August 21, 1866.

This is to certify that Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co. have this day leased the Wabash Avenue Rink for the evening of the 28th day of September, and paid for the same the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.)

L. H. JOHNSON & CO.,
Lessees of the Rink.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to take charge of the same.

All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the drawing as soon as published.

Tickets are for sale at the principal news agencies, hotels, and book stores, and at our office, No. 165 Randolph street. Price of tickets $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and three cent stamp for return postage.

Great inducements are offered to agents who are wanted everywhere. Write for our terms at once. Send reference with application.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 tickets to one address for	9 00
20 tickets to one address for	17 50
30 tickets to one address for	26 25
40 tickets to one address for	35 00
50 tickets to one address for	43 50

In every case send the name of each subscriber and their Post Office address. Money by drafts, Post Office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

We refer by permission to the following well-known business houses:—

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
SHELDON & CO., Publishers, New York.
JAMES L. HARLEM, Importer, New York.
CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers, Boston.
TAPPIN, McKELLOP & CO., Commercial Agency, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS SAARBACH & SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL D. BURLOCK (late Miller & Burlock), Philadelphia.
MOSS & CO., Philadelphia.

Address
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 165 RANDOLPH Street, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN J. KROMER,
SOLE AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 stath3t No. 403 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three story Brick residence, I street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings)	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to J. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Bendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. 9 8 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16½

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months $8 00
Terms for self practice, 3 months $5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 20 5m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
295 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of Ninth and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 13,
Fourth Night of the Distinguished Artists,
MR. FRANK MAYO
AND
MRS. AGNES PERRY,
who will appear as
HENRI DESART AND EMELIE,
in the Grand Romantic Drama entitled
ST. TROPEZ;
OR,
THE MISTAKE OF A LIFE,
and as
RUY GOMEZ AND THE COUNTESS
in the Beautiful Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. AGNES PERRY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
FOURTH NIGHT—ANOTHER NEW BILL.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 13,
the Beautiful Drama of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN;
OR, ST. PATRICK'S EVE
and MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
in eight characters, songs, and dances.
FRIDAY—Benefit of W. J. FLORENCE.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
In Rehearsal—INSHAVOUGE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
LAST NIGHTS
of the Gifted and Beautiful
WORRELL SISTERS,
who will appear in the Burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO,
and the popular Farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the World.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. Loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. Loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,583 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,986 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	
		56,665 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
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Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
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Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
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Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st of September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE
upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement	50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of	$1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT. ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t12

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
727§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
237 S. W. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

The Political Attitude of General Grant.

GREAT significance has been attached by the conservative orators and press to the fact that General Grant was present at the White House when the committee from the Philadelphia Convention arrived, and that he consented to accompany the President throughout his tour to attend the dedication of the Douglas Monument. We have been told that his conduct indicates a thorough and intense sympathy with the Executive policy, and that we must hereafter count General Grant among the foes of the Republican party. The fact that the question of the meaning of the General's conduct is being discussed, renders his utterance yesterday at Cincinnati one of peculiar interest. He said to a crowd which desired to serenade him, and not the President:—

> "Sir, *I am no politician. The President of the United States is my commander-in-chief.* I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. If you have any regard for me you will take your men away."

Now, what is the meaning of these phrases, when considered in all the light of surrounding circumstances? They mean simply this, that General Grant takes no sides in the questions of the day; that he is present only because the President is his commander-in-chief, and he, as a subordinate, must follow where he leads. He considered that any action calculated to exalt him at the expense of his superior military officer was a want of military etiquette; and hence, in as mild a manner as possible, insinuates to them that, as an inferior officer, he cannot tolerate any such insult to his superior.

The evident care he takes to impress on his hearers that it is entirely in a military point of view that he considers the case, makes it clear that whatever might have been his conduct did he accompany the President as a citizen, all his behavior so far has been guided solely by the respect due his superior officer. It would be absurd for the opposition to make any other explanation of the General's words than the one we have given.

We do not pretend to say what may be the General's views in regard to the President's policy. We do not know what he may think because he has never opened his mouth on the subject. But we merely say, that so far as any political significance can be attached to his presence on the tour, there exists none whatever. The caption of this article is almost a misnomer. He has no political attitude, and in having none shows his common sense. He could not act otherwise than he does in his present position. He would be embroiled with the President did he favor Congress, and he could not, as the leader in our glorious war, side with those whom but a few months since he was not only fighting a fight of honor, but was seeking to protect our prisoners against their butcheries. He, therefore, follows the course dictated by discretion in preserving a total silence.

So far as General Grant is concerned in our triumph, we do not care particularly where he stands. The cause for which we fight is not one which relies on individuals. The personal pronouns are not found in our platform. We ground our faith on conviction and principle, and we only value the support of Grant so far as our personal regard for him is concerned. We would not like to see him tarnish his popularity by dabbling in party politics, and therefore deprecate his interference. But if Grant and all the host of leaders in the political world were to prove false, we yet would conquer.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again—
The immortal years of God are hers:"

and fortitude and perseverance will bring the victory on the side of equal rights.

The "Iron-Clad Oath"—The Point at Issue.

HON. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, of Maryland, has always been noted for commendable frankness, if not loyalty, or much common sense. It was his frankness which led him to say in the House what all his coadjutors thought—that he would like to see the Rebellion a success. But, strange to say, disingenuous as he was, his merits were not appreciated, and he came within some ten votes of being expelled from his seat in Congress. Of course that did him no harm in the Democratic party, and as he still holds a position of trust, and is still considered the champion of his sect, his utterances cannot but deserve a passing notice. He has written a letter to Colonel Billingslear (or Billingsgate) in which he again tears aside the veil which his more wily coadjutors have erected to disguise the true issue, and declares that the great cause of battle is the "iron-clad oath." He says:—

> "The Southern States express a willingness for this reunion, and all but the radicals are anxious that it shall take place, and no man in the United States can, under the circumstances, desire more strongly such a result than myself. I wish it so arranged, however, that such a man as Stephens, of Georgia, for instance, who has been chosen Senator from that State, shall have the privilege of taking his seat. This can never be done without the repeal of the Congressional test oath, which he and men similarly situated cannot take, and none in the South can take, except such as have been the *enemies of the Confederate Government, and, in most cases, still the enemies of the Confederate people.* These men have, as all can see, a direct interest, and, in most cases, no doubt a strong desire, for the continuance of that test oath which confines political power to their clique. What, for instance, did the Democratic party gain towards its object (of admitting the Southern States with all the rights of their people preserved) by letting in the Representatives of Tennessee? Nothing—for those who were admitted to seats in the House were generally Brownlow-Republicans, thus in reality adding to the strength of the radicals. For one, I cannot well see how there can be any advantage whatever in admitting representatives from the Southern States while the test oath, which excludes her best men from Congress, is in force. Here, then, in my opinion, is the real issue."

—At first we were told that the sole desire of the Democracy was to see the States lately in rebellion recognized as States, and not have their representatives excluded because they were their representatives. If they were, or had been traitors, let each House judge of their qualifications, and have them excluded. The great cry was only in favor of the admission of loyal men. But now we see the issue more distinctly. The test oath is to be removed, and the doors of legislation thrown wide open to every Rebel. Congress is to cancel its right to exclude Jeff. Davis, Stephens, Wade Hampton, or the lamented Wurz (if he had not been murdered), and every man be admitted who receives a majority of the declared Rebel vote. The loyalists are to be excluded because they are loyalists, and none who are "the enemies of the *Confederate* Government," or "still enemies of the Confederate people," are to be allotted public positions.

We did not know that even Democratic audacity would go so far as to talk to us about the Confederate people "still existing;" but even this insult has been perpetrated, and it is no longer a secret that to Rebels only do the conservatives desire to see the prizes awarded. We are glad of such a letter as that of Mr. Harris It will compel our people to think. It is his declared view that all the leading Rebels should sit in our councils, make our laws, and not one be excluded because of his treason. "And in all I say," writes Mr. Harris, "I speak for the Democrats certainly, and I think for the conservatives also." We accept the issue, and advise all who desire the repeal of the "iron-clad oath" to support the conservative ticket and its candidates.

"The Lord Hath Blinded Their Eyes."

THE Democratic Convention of New York have sacrificed General John A. Dix as the candidate for Governor, and selected Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New York city, as their candidate. We had great fears that they would nominate the old veteran, but thanks be to Baal, who has so deceived them as to induce them to take up Hoffman. With him as an opponent we will have an easy victory. Around Dix cluster all the memories of a long life of good services. Hoffman has nothing to recommend him. He is the head of a corrupt clique in New York city, and out of the city he is the weakest man that could have been put up. Governor Fenton, with his clear record as State Executive, will have not the least trouble in knocking down this man of straw set up by the conservatives. The *Tribune* thus speaks of the selection this morning:—

> "The wholesale plunderers of our city have achieved a triumph worthy of their audacity and their daring. By surrounding, badgering, bullying, and wheedling the hybrid Convention, adjourning it over against its overwhelming vote, and threatening that General Dix, if nominated, should get but twenty thousand votes in this city, they forced it, against its better judgment, to nominate John T. Hoffman for Governor. He is not the choice of the Convention, but of the tools and lacqueys of Tweed, Cornell, and Brennan, who were sent up in crowds from the city to control the result, and did control it. They ruled the party by threatening to ruin it if not allowed to have their way.
>
> "Mr. Hoffman is the respectable figure-head of our confederated municipal robbers. The 'Ring' want money; he wants power and distinction; the two wants fit into each other like cogs. If he is elected, the "ring" will establish a branch at Albany, and enlarge its operations indefinitely. All State Boards are to be abolished—we shall have a police changed with every election, the duties of the Health Board transferred to a Committee of Aldermen; and the reign of unlimited stench and pestilence restored. But there is to be a day of voting first, and Mr. Hoffman will not be Governor."

"HOW TO BRING UP CHILDREN."—The great success which has attended our publication of the little novelettes, by Mrs. Warren, "How I Manage my House on £200 a Year," and "Comfort on Small Incomes," has induced us to give our readers the last of the series, "How I Bring Up my Children from Infancy to Marriage." We will commence its publication on Saturday, and we bespeak for it in advance as much popularity as was meted out to its predecessors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m1

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

GRAND MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT,

AT WASHINGTON HALL,

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Under the auspices of the "Boys in Blue." All loyal citizens are cordially invited. 1t*

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 258 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12 1866.

A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the mineral lands of the Company.

By order of the Board.

9 12 7t J. F. AERTSEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

AT A STATED MEETING OF THE "Boys in Blue," of the Eighteenth Ward, held THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, the following resolutions were adopted:—

First. Resolved, That the "Boys in Blue" of the Eighteenth Ward, cordially indorse the renomination of our distinguished Representative in Congress, the Hon. LEONARD MYERS. At all times true to the interests of the workingmen and firmly advocating protection to their labor, his strongest claim to our support consists in his constant attention to the wants of the soldiers and sailors throughout the war, and his able maintenance of their cause then and since. Their families remember him with gratitude and the people of the Third District in the coming election, will show that his services are not forgotten.

Second. Resolved, That we call upon the soldiers and sailors throughout the Third District to use every honorable exertion for the defeat of Charles Buckwalter, who aspires to represent us in Congress. A Democrat of the most extreme school he repeatedly advocated the candidate and platform declaring the war a failure, thus weakening the cause of the country. When the chance was given him to prove his trust in the defenders of our flag, he failed to do so, and is now very fitly the warm supporter of Clymer, who denied them the right to vote.

JACOB M. DAVIS, President.

CHARLES B. WILLINGMYER, Secretary.

We the undersigned Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the Eighteenth Ward, do hereby endorse the renomination of the Hon. LEONARD MYERS as our Representative to Congress for the Third Congressional District, Pennsylvania, and will do all in our power to secure his re-election in the coming contest;—

Lieut. Colonel Jacob M. Davis 213th Regiment P. V.
Captain Jacob S. Stretch I, 88th Regiment, P. V.
William W. Graham C, 52d Regiment, P. V.
R. B. Sanders I, 88th Regiment P. V.
John Vandyke I, 51st Regiment P. V.
James Davis, Battery A, 5th United States Artillery.
Sergeant John Nuskey, I, 88th Regiment, P. V.
Albert Dager Independent Company P. V.
First Sergeant Charles W. Willingmyer, C, 118th Regiment P. V.
Lieutenant Henry Rudolph, I, 51st Regiment, P. V.
Captain John H Goldsmith, C, 29th Regiment, P. V.
Daniel B. Davis H, 213th Regiment, P. V.
George L. Armstrong, F, 72d Regiment, P. V.
Anthony Cramer, L, 1st California Regiment.
Lieut. John L. Cramer, C, 59th Regiment, P. V.
Joseph S. Ashton B, 90th Regiment P. V.
Reading Emmons, E, 82d Regiment P. V.
William F. Eggleton, F, 29th Regiment, P. V.
John Eggleton F 29th Regiment, P. V.
C. S. Tryon B, 138th Regiment P. V.
William Coward A, 22d Regiment, P. V.
Jacob B. Forsham, I, 215th Regiment, P. V.
George W. Hill C, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.
John S. Fredericks C, 213th Regiment P. V.
Griffith Fritzinger K, 183d Regiment, P. V.
Jacob Frick, ship "Commodore Foote."
John Burnett, Independent Company P. V.
Sergeant Lewis J. Goery, B, 90th Regiment, P. V.
George Bumm, F, 29th Regiment, P. V.
John Binley G, 214th Regiment, P. V.
Thomas Davis United States ship "Paro."
John Humphreys, C, 59th Regiment, P. V.
Samuel Strunk, United States ship "Ladona."
Frederick Pfander, G, 69th Regiment, P. V.
Charles Whitehouse, U. S. ship "Juniata."
William Vendersilce, E, 44th Regiment, P. P.
Joseph Vendersilce, C, 44th Regiment, P. V.
Patrick Britt, F, 192d Regiment, P. V.
John Drear H, 95th Regiment, P. V.
Benjamin Gibson A, 95th Regiment P. V.
George Fordham, United States ship "Loanda."
John O'Neil G, 106th Regiment P. V.
William S. Rowen, C, 99th Regiment, P. V.
John R. Rowen B 118th Regiment, P. V.
George W. Wood C 72d Regiment, P. V.
William Richards K 29th Regiment, P. V.
William Weaver, A, 91st Regiment P. V.
Harry Esner, E, 29th Regiment P. V. V.
James Luffbarry, A 91st Regiment, P. V. V.
George W. Faunce, I 4th Regiment, P. R. V. C.
Samuel Souder, M 72d Regiment P. V.
Jacob Peterson M 72d Regiment, P. V.
William Frick B, 106th Regiment, P. V.
William Crommilly, I, 4th P. V. R. C.
T. L. Stafford, A 104th Regiment P. V.
G. A. Bakeoven, F, 62d Regiment, P. V.
William H. Silverthorn C, 72d Regiment, P. V.
S. Nicke, A, 91st Regiment P. V.
James G. Faunce United States ship "Juniata."
John L. Cramer, Jr. A, 10th Regiment, P. V.
George Sexton, United States ship "Chattanooga."
George Faunce, United States ship "Chattanooga."
John Vendersilce, A, 91st Regiment P. V.
Thomas Ellen, F, 183d Regiment P. V.
George Sheetz, N, 71st Regiment P. V.
James McCool E, 44th Regiment, P. V.
William H. Pfander, United States bark "Fernandina."
Frank Devlin, L, 199th Regiment, P. V.
William Weins B, 152d Regiment, P. V. V.
Theodore Cramp, C, 32d Regiment, P. V.
James Paine C, 44th Regiment, P. V.
Peter McCool C, 44th Regiment, P. V.
John Ree, C, 29th Regiment, P. V.
Adam Andrews, A 119th Regiment, P. V.
Sergeant W. R. Woods C, 59th Regiment, P. V.
William R. Beideman I, 88th Regiment P. V.
John Shetzline B, 166th Regiment P. V.
Henry Stainrook E, 98th Regiment, P. V.
George F. Smith, A, 1st Regiment, V. R. C.
Jacob S. Wright, U. S. ship "New Ironsides."
Sergt. William B. Wagner C, 72d Regiment, B. P. F. Z.
John Smith, A 91st Regiment P. V.
Frederick L. Henhoeffer A, 91st Regiment, P. V.
William Treits, G 119th Regiment, P. V.
William H. Branson B 119th Regiment P. V.
First Lieut. Geo. W. Faunce, I, 4th Regiment, P. R. V. C.
John Detwiler F, 26th Regiment, P. V.
Benjamin Davis, A, 91st Regiment P. V.
Thomas Detwiler A, 116th Regiment, P. V.
Benjamin F. Norman, U. S. S. "Bermuda."
Adam Cornwell B 91st Regiment, P. V. V.
First Lieutenant William Knapp, B 91st Reg., P. V. V.
First Lieutenant John Knapp I, 97th Regiment, P. V.
Charles Highee, D, 72d Regiment, P. V.
David Faunce, B, 91st Regiment P. V.
Theodore Searin, B 2d P. V. R. C.
Charles Davis C 72d Regiment P. V.
Richard Pote, United States ship "Louisiana."
William Nevlin N, 71st Regiment, P. V.
Martin V. B. Faunce, I, 72d P. V.
Sergeant Joseph Dietrich A 72d P. V.
B. B. Hyde F Merchants' Regiment P. V.
Samuel Kemble H, 4th Regiment, P. V.
James Kite, United States gun-boat "Itasca."
Homer Lankester, B, 118th Regiment, P. V.
Peter Labbree, 1s. Pennsylvania Cavalry
William B. Brady, A, 106th Regiment, P. V. V.
John King, A 213th Regiment P. V.
William Rider, C, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.
Samuel Strickler, D, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Daniel Fink, I, 119th Regiment, P. V.
J. D. Steele, A, 214th Regiment P. V.
William H. Kain K 99th Regiment P. V. V.
George W. Pierson, B, 19th Regiment, P. V. V.
George N. Vandersilce, E, 213th Regiment, P. V.
Valentine Fary, F, 213th Regiment, P. V.
James Fary, C, 213th Regiment P. V.
Edward L. Royal F, 34th Regiment, P. V.
Matthew Bay, B, 81st Regiment, P. V.
Joseph Thorp, C, 186th Regiment, P. V.
Robert V. Davis, B, 2d P. R. V. C.
Charles B. Glading, C 81st Regiment, P. V.
Philip Jackson H, 90th Regiment, P. V.
Charles Cressy, H, 90th Regiment, P. V.
Sergeant H. C. Keller, Jr., B, 68th Regiment, P. V.
William Wyatt, K, 27th Regiment, P. V.
John P. Barry, C, 29th Regiment, P. V.
Sergeant Lemuel Grant, C, 24th Regiment, P. V.
Sergeant George O. Stretch, I, 88th Regiment, P. V.
Captain D. Richardson E 214th Regiment, P. V.
Thomas Zepp, 69th Regiment P. V.
Sergeant Paul Dulen, B, 71st Regiment, P. V.
Joseph Swartz D, 214th Regiment, P. V.
Daniel Grissom C 59th Regiment P. V.
John Labbree, C 183d Regiment, P. V.
Benjamin Labbree, U. States ship "Itasca."
William Faunce B, 183d Regiment, P. V.
Thomas Cunningham K 27th Regiment P. V.
Daniel Thomas, F, 186th Regiment, P. V.
William Long B, 68th Regiment, P. V.
Jacob Bumm, G, 29th Regiment P. V.
First Sergeant Benjamin Groves 115th Regiment, P. V.
Lieutenant James Day 72d Regiment, P. V.
Lieutenant Andrew Hague, R. Q. Master, 183d Regiment P. V.
Hugh Caskey Engineer, ship "Hartford."
William Fowler D, 26th Regiment, P. V.
S. A. Smith C 71st Regiment, P. V.
Alfred M. Jackson C, 214th Regiment, P. V.
Samuel J. Price Battery H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.
Thomas Hamilton B, 186th Regiment P. V.
Henry Vaughan B, 186th Regiment P. V.
Samuel Sharpless, Sr., Pioneer Corps 186th Regiment, P. V.
George Sheets, M, 71st Regiment, P. V.
Joseph Charlton, E, 186th Regiment, P. V.
William Peterson, A, 106th Regiment, P. V.
William Higgins, G 29th Regiment, P. V.
Samuel Loux, D 174th Regiment, P. V.
Lorenzo Godfrey, United States Steamer *Lillian*.
Mansfield Wood, C, 91st Regiment, P. V.
Daniel Dougherty, H, 7th Regiment P. V. V.
Isaac C. Haslam, Fireman, *Dawn*, Sailor.
John A. Woodrow C, 72d Regiment, P. V.
George Wood F 186th Regiment, P. V.
John Bumm, Jr., D, 72d Regiment, P. V.
William Bell, B, 106th Regiment, P. V.
Henry Stainrook, B, 106th Regiment, P. V.
George Williams F, 59th Regiment, P. V.
Robert Gray, C, 72d Pennsylvania V.
E. J. Rice Walton, U. S. Naval Commander, Steamer "Oleander."
James Rowen, A, 2d Maryland V. V.
George W. Rowen, B 2d Pa. Veteran Artillery.
Henry B. Kahmar F 215th Regiment, P. V.
Joseph B. Shaw, I, 7th Regiment, Delaware Volunteers
William B. Disney, B, 111th P. V.
David Roberts A, 183d Regiment P. V.
Charles Bradley, C, 58th P. V.
Henry S. Glass, C, 58th P. V.
William Quickeldt, K, 183d P. V.
George M. Streck, F, 29th Regiment, P. V.
Matthew J. Loughead, F, 72d Regiment, B. P. F. Z.
Harry Brist, B, 119th Regiment, P. V. V.
James Neveling H, 1st Regiment, N. J. V.
Charles Bilwertz, A, 51st Regiment, P. V.
William Ritterson, I, 4th Regiment, P. R. C.
James Buston B, 91st Regiment, P. V.
Richard Pote United States ship "Louisiana."
Albert Whitefield, United States ship "Nahant."
C. W. Sinclair B, 116th Regiment P. V.
Joseph Vaughan 116th Regiment P. V.
George W. Simons, K 20th Pennsylvania.
George Orf, K 183d Regiment, P. V.
Peter Smith G, 3d New Jersey Regiment
George Walton, F, 119th Regiment P. V.
Robert Fetters, B, 68th Regiment P. V.
Henry Moser, Acting Master's Mate U. S. Su'; Battery "Alligator."
George Sexton, United States ship "Kansas." 1t

A GERMANTOWN FURNISHED HOUSE to let, the property of the late Dr. J. W. Moore, HARVEY Street. Apply on the premises.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1866. 9 12 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1866.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, September 17, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 3, second floor of the Banking House, to consider an amendment to the Articles of Association increasing the number of Directors.

By order of the Board.

9 12 4t W. H. RHAWN, President.

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REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD TRAVELLER.
CHRISTINA ROSETTI'S POEMS.
THE FALL CANVASS.
GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

BASE BALL.

The "CITY ITEM" is the great Base Ball paper of Philadelphia. Four columns of valuable matter appear each week—amongst which will be found the Second Letter from Colonel FITZGERALD to the Athletic Club in reference to HIRED PLAYERS.

WHO'LL BELL THE CAT? Illustrated.
PIKE AS AN UMPIRE.
FATHERS OF OUR HIRED PLAYERS. Illustrated.

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The Billiard column of the "CITY ITEM" is the best in Philadelphia.

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The "CITY ITEM" was for years the standard Theatrical organ of the country. It will forthwith resume its former importance. Notices of the Walnut, Chesnut, Arch, English Opera, New American, will be found in this week's issue.

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OUR TRENTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Debate on the Constitutional Amendment — Senatorial Sparring Between Scovel and Winfield—Enthusiasm Over the Amendment.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

TRENTON, N. J., September 12, 1866.

Tuesday was a great day for New Jersey—I had almost said for the country. The Democracy, once regarding New Jersey as their Gibraltar, had hoped, by dissension in the Union ranks, that they would succeed in gaining two United States Senators, and in defeating the amendment at the ballot-box in November.

Senator Scovel, seemed to be under a cloud, on account of the failure to elect a Senator last winter. But his letter to Governor Ward in regard to the Constitutional amendment, which was the proximate cause of convening the Legislature, has set him right again in the hearts of the people.

When the Democratic members began to gather, it was very evident that they felt the hopelessness of their cause. They endeavored at once to break the line of the Republican forces. Only one, weak in the knees, could be found, a rollicking member from Rahway, who in politics is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl! His name is Lees, and he had gone clear over to the policy of the President, and his bacchanalian Secretary of State. With this single exception, the Union ranks in the Senate and House formed a solid phalanx—Spartan in boldness and in strength.

The President of the Senate proposed the Constitutional amendment in the Senate, and opened the argument in a strong and carefully prepared oration, in which he traced the trail of the Democratic serpent from the year 1833 down to the days of Dred Scott, Taney, and Cornelius Wendell, who was browsing in "fresh fields and pastures new" beside the still waters of the Treasury or the public printing. Mr Scovel spoke three-quarters of an hour, and was followed by Senator Winfield, a short, square-built, youthful Democratic Senator, who, like Mr. Scovel, was once a Douglas Democrat, but who, unlike the Senator from Camden, never had the courage to leave his party for the sake of his country.

Mr. Winfield was evidently put forward by the Democratic minority to make a special assault upon Scovel. The witticism indulged in by the Camden Senator in his speech in front of the League House during the session of the Southern Convention seemed specially to annoy the Democracy.

It was this:—Speaking of the Democratic party and their infidelity to liberty, he said he could appropriately apply what Charles II said of Prince George of Denmark to the Democracy of the present day. "I have tried him drunk," said King Charles, "and I have tried him sober, and drunk or sober, there is nothing in him."

Winfield concluded his speech by applying this language to Senator Scovel. Democrats applauded, of course, but it was acknowledged that it was a coarse and unparliamentary attack.

Scovel replied at length. He said the Senator from Hudson had compared him to the Prodigal Son. He would retort by rejecting the comparison, but if he was the Prodigal son, he (Mr. Scovel), turning to the Senator from Hudson, saw before him *the fatted calf!* The applause which greeted this sally was loud and long, and Horner, of Ocean, acting as President, laughed uproariously.

Mr. Winfield had denied that Chief Justice Taney ever said that the "negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

The President of the Senate produced the United States Report containing the Dred Scott case, and read this identical language, and explained with great force the decision, showing that Taney was directly responsible for this very language, and read further to show that the late Chief Justice denied in that very decision that the Declaration of Independence could be supposed to include the black man in the words "all men"

At 15 minutes before 5 o'clock the vote was taken, eleven (Republican) Senators voting for the amendment, and ten (Democrats) against it.

An ineffectual effort had been made to postpone the measure for the session. It failed by the same vote. The announcement by the President was received with applause long and loud. New Jersey is redeemed from the stain of ten years' devotion to slavery and pro-slavery democracy.

On Tuesday, when Hon. A. G. Cattell is made United States Senator, you will hear from me again.

NATIONAL BANK CONVENTION.

The Bankers of the Northwest in Council—Strong Opposition to Mr. Hooper's Amendment to the National Banking Act—An Effort Being Made to Have Judge Nelson's Decision Reversed, Etc.

CHICAGO, September 12.—A largely attended Convention of the officers and managers of the National Banks of the Northwest is in session in this city to-day. Sixty-six Presidents and Cashiers are in attendance, representing the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Minnesota, and one delegate from Louisiana, G. W. Cochrane, President of the City National Bank, New Orleans.

The Convention organized this morning by the appointment of E. D. Jones, Cashier of the Second National Bank of St. Louis, Chairman; Ira Holmes, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, Secretary; and Ira M. Gifford, of the First National Bank of Davenport, Treasurer.

The morning session was devoted to the appointment of committees. The object of the Convention is consultation in reference to the questions of redemption, taxation on circulation and deposits, and also to bring a pressure to bear on Congress to defeat the amendment introduced by Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It is more than probable that, to accomplish this and other objects, the Convention will effect a permanent organization, so that it may act unitedly upon financial matters before Congress hereafter. The principal business, however, will be the question of redeeming all national bank notes in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. It will not take long, however, to settle the matter, as all are unanimous in denouncing it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The most important business of the afternoon session was the unanimous passage of the following:—

Resolved, Unanimously, as the sense of this Convention, representing the national banks of the Northwest, that the proposed amendment to section 32 of the National Bank act, as reported by the Hon. Mr Hooper, of Massachusetts, which requires all the national banks of the country to redeem their notes in Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, meets our earnest and decided disapprobation. We believe the effect of such amendment, if substituted for the provision in the law as it now exists concerning redemptions, will be to seriously embarrass and impede the commercial and financial interest of the entire West and Southwest, by the forced concentrations in the Eastern cities of a very large portion of the means of the banks which the commercial necessities, especially of the West, require to be used at home. We can see no good reason for ignoring the great commercial centres of the West and Southwest in the manner proposed, and believe that the time has come when it is alike our interest and our duty to demand a recognition of the financial and commercial importance of our section of the country. We therefore earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the proposed amendment, and respectfully ask our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to prevent any material alterations of the existing laws concerning redemptions.

The Convention also expressed itself by resolution opposed to the taxation of National Bank stocks actually invested in United States securities by State or municipal authorities, and that they could co-operate with parties now engaged in the East to have the New York decision of Judge Nelson reversed in the United States Supreme Court.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Great Loss of Life at Albany—Explosion of a Boiler in a Lumber Yard—Several Men Instantly Killed, and Others Wounded.

ALBANY, September 12.—A most terrible accident occurred in this city this morning, involving a great loss of life and considerable destruction of property.

Shortly before ten o'clock an explosion was heard in the northern part of the city, in that portion known as the lumber district, and very little inquiry ascertained that it was the large sawing and planing mill of S. & G. Rork. The sound could be heard for miles.

The establishment of Messrs. Rork was a large one, covering an acre of ground, and had on it three large wooden buildings and one of brick. It was on the corner of Water and Lawrence streets, near the river. Its motive power was steam, supplied by an engine in the brick building, of which John Collen was engineer. He was a man of steady habits, and was very industrious.

This morning he had started up his engine at 9 o'clock, and it had been going about three-quarters of an hour, with a pressure of fifty pounds to the inch, when the casualty happened. Machinists and boiler-makers had been employed for a few days before to repair the boiler, and it was thought to be entirely trustworthy. Water was placed in it at the firing-up, as much as was necessary.

It seems that the engineer had some premonition of the affair. There was a little boy by his side, and he caught him by the arm, and cried, "Run, boy, for God's sake run." The boy did run, and had just got off the enclosure when the noise of the explosion, sounding like a park of artillery, stunned his ear.

All the windows in one direction were broken, while those as near in another direction escaped.

Inside the fence the scene was awful. Roofs were broken down, floors torn up, beams broken, fragments of machinery and boiler were strewn all over the premises, and a general confusion of all that had been used in the establishment was visible.

But worse than all was the loss of valuable human lives. The engineer was nowhere to be found, nor has his body been recovered yet. A young man named John Rork, cousin of the proprietor, was torn into fragments, and his remains were collected and placed in a box. He was working over the boiler-room sharpening saws.

On the street in front was a boy of fifteen or sixteen driving a cart. A fragment of the boiler struck his horse on the neck, breaking it, and throwing him off his feet in such a manner that his head was bent completely under his body. As to the poor boy, he fared no better, although it cannot now be known just how he was injured, for he has since died in the City Hospital.

The following is a list of killed:—

Godfrey Luff, a German of 25 years of age, married, having several children.

John Fenmore, employed as fireman, 28 years of age. He was married and has six or seven children.

Cornelius Beye, a German, 40 years of age, and married.

John Collen, engineer, 40 years of age, married, and with four or five children.

John Heffernan, 22 years old, who ran a planing machine, unmarried.

John Rork, sharpening saws, 25 years of age. He was a cousin of the owners, and was unmarried, but lived with his mother.

James O'Neil, the cartman, 15 or 16 years of age. His mother was buried but a few days ago.

Thomas Reardon, 16 years of age, was taken to the hospital with his ribs broken. He cannot possibly recover.

James Elliott, twenty-eight years of age.

Besides these, bones and portions of the body of another man have been found, but he is unknown.

Two men named McConnell and Brennan are missing, and it is not known but others also are lost.

A man named Martin, employed as bookkeeper at the adjoining lumber-dealer's, was so badly injured that he had to be taken home.

The land and machinery were owned by Messrs. Rork, with Nelson Rogers as silent partner. The loss is estimated at $30,000, although very little of the lumber has been injured.

The *debris* of the explosion covers the ground far around, and pieces of wood were blown nearly over the river.

Two men were sitting on the top of a lumber pile, and were blown off by the wind into the river. The captain of a dredge boat near by jumped in and saved one, and the other, being able to swim, managed to get out himself.

Teams are now busy in clearing away the wreck, and the place is gradually assuming a better aspect. No Coroner's investigation has yet been held.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

An Imperial Entertainment at Peterhoff—The Czar's Toast to the United States—A Profound Impression Produced, &c.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 24.—Yesterday the Emperor gave a dinner at the Palace of Peterhoff to the Americans who had been presented to him, at which were in attendance a large and brilliant portion of the Court, together with officers of the army and navy of the highest rank, and one or two distinguished foreign officials.

There were present, of the imperial family, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, the Grand Duchess Maria, the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Duchess Eugenia, the Grand Dukes, sons of the Emperor, and, indeed, all the royal family.

The American guests present were Mr. Fox, General Clay, Commanders Murray and Beaumont, Secretary Curtin, Lieutenant Commander Pritchard, Paymaster Post, Chief Engineers Adams and Lattimer, Messrs. Green and Lanbat, Dr. Evans, of Paris, and Oscar G. Sawyer, of New York. The dinner was, of course, an elegant affair. The ladies' toilets were brilliant.

THE IMPERIAL TOAST.

For the first time in the memory of man, or in the traditions of the imperial house, the Emperor arose in his seat, and taking a glass said in French:—"I propose the health of the United States and the American deputation, and the continued good relations between the two nations."

The company of course rose when the Emperor stood, and sat down after he had taken his seat.

There was, of course, no response, but there was some clinking of glasses and many signs of endorsement of the most public and marked expression of the Emperor's sentiments towards the United States.

Admiral Lessovsky at once translated the toast into English, but I believe I have the official and correct translation above.

It is too late at this hour to remark upon the effect of his Majesty's speech.

We are off to Moscow in a few minutes, and I have but the chance to mention the other matters of the day.

A PRUSSIAN ENVOY PRESENT.

The effect of the speech was probably not lost on General Manteuffel, the Prussian officer who is here on a special mission to the Emperor from the King of Prussia.

In the evening we went to

A CHARITY BALL

at the English palace, the residence of the Grand Duchess Maria. It was a splendid affair. All the ladies of the Court and most of the imperial family were present. Commander Murray, in behalf of the officers of the American ships, made a brief address and presented one thousand roubles for the object. The Grand Duchess received the money with many thanks and with evident feeling.—*New York Herald.*

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October.

9 13th3t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, two or three rowdies commenced to quarrel in the street, in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Coates, and Officer Jeandelle undertook the arrest of the parties concerned. They turned upon the officer, and one of them, a young man by the name of Daniel Quin, Jr., knocked him down, and then getting his billy from him, knocked him in the head with it when he was down, and as the officer struggled with both of his assailants, they tore his coat to tatters and injured him severely. Not satisfied with striking the officer with the billy, young Daniel Quin swung around his mace in chivalrous style, hitting heads wherever he saw them amongst the citizens who had gathered to assist the fallen officer. In the *melee* he struck one of the citizens standing around in the head, knocking him down, and even struck an inoffensive woman, evidently never having read those expressive lines:—

> "He who would raise his hand against a woman,
> Save in the way of kindness—is a wretch
> Whom 'twere base flattery to name 'coward.'"

The two principals, Daniel Quin, Sr., and Daniel Quin, Jr., were, by the help of the citizens in the neighborhood, arrested. This morning they had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held Quin, Jr., in $1000, and Quin, Sr., in $600 to answer.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—The First Ward National Union Johnson Club will meet at the corner of Fourth and Tasker streets this evening.

There will be a grand mass-meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward, under the auspices of the National Union Johnson Club, at Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets.

A meeting of the National Union Johnson Association of the Seventh Ward will be held at the corner of Broad and Lombard streets.

The Thirteenth Ward "Boys in Blue" will hold a special meeting this evening at 6½ o'clock.

An adjourned meeting of the Twentieth Ward Elephant Club will be held this evening.

The "Boys in Blue" of the Twentieth Ward meet this evening.

A meeting of the Central Johnson-Clymer Club will be held this evening at No. 533 Chesnut street.

A meeting of the Sailmakers will be held this evening at the Hope Hose House.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION—FIFTH DISTRICT.—This Convention met last evening in Fifth street, below Prune, to nominate a candidate to represent the Fifth District in the Legislature. The delegates had previously determined to nominate John Welsh, but in consideration of another element of the party nominating William B. Hood some time previous, Mr. Welsh concluded to decline the nomination, which he did in a letter addressed to the Convention recommending Hood to them for their assistance, which would otherwise be extended to him. His suggestion was accepted, and Hood was confirmed as the candidate of the entire party. The Convention was addressed by Senator Donovan, and then adjourned very harmoniously, previously declaring a vote of thanks to Mr. Welsh.

A CASE OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A violent-tempered individual, named Henry Madden, was arrested yesterday on the charge of malicious mischief. In a drunken fit of rage he threatened dire vengeance on the head of a gentleman who keeps a store on Germantown road, below Jefferson street. No attention being paid to his threats, Madden went into the street, and, picking up a large paving-stone, sent it crashing through the bulk window of the store, causing considerable damage. An officer was called, and Madden was arrested and sent to the lock-up to cool his ire, and after a night's rest to sober him, had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

FIRE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out on Bridge street, West Philadelphia, in the building owned and occupied by Jacob S. Fry as a petroleum refinery. The entire building and appurtenances were destroyed, only a few barrels of oil being saved from the conflagration. There were about thirteen thousand dollars, principally of oil, ready to be barrelled in the establishment when the fire occurred. None of the neighboring buildings suffered from the flames, and it was expeditiously quenched by the firemen. The amount of insurance is $6000.

STEALING FRUIT.—There is a sort of popular belief among juveniles that stealing fruit is not a crime, or at most it is a very venial one. But it is a most annoying and provoking kind of robbery, and those engaged in it cannot get more punishment than they deserve. Last evening a young man named John A. Paul stole a large quantity of choice grapes from a garden on Brandywine street, near Nineteenth. He had his shirt stuffed out with about a peck measure of them. He was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson this morning, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Thomas Hudson was arrested on the above charge at Front and Almond streets yesterday. He made a violent assault on Officer Weston when he attempted to arrest him, striking him with a large club loaded with lead, and tearing the officer's coat to tatters. It required four men to take the desperado into custody, so fierce was his resistance. He was finally taken into custody, and this morning he was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The police made another arrest yesterday, of a party concerned in the robbery of Mr. Hassan, in the person of David Vallier. David is what is vulgarly known as a "bummer," and lives in the streets, around which he goes seeking what he may devour. He was arrested at Seventh and Bedford streets, that classic locality where so many fallen angels of both sexes congregate. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.—The Hestonville Passenger Railway commenced last Sunday running regular trips via Race and Vine streets, to and from the Exchange to Fairmount, Hestonville, Cathedral Cemetery, and other places on the route, affording facilities to all those who desire to make excursions to the above-named places. This line connects with the steamboats plying to Laurel Hill, Falls of Schuylkill, Manayunk, and other places on the river Schuylkill.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 12 o'clock last night slight fire broke out in the kindling-wood yard on Swanson street, below South. Owing to the early discovery of the fire and the prompt measures taken by the police and the Southwark Hose, the fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway, otherwise a dangerous conflagration must have ensued.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Samuel Ferguson was arrested yesterday on the above charge at Third and South streets. He had in his possession a bag of rope, and smaller rigging stuff, cut up so as to prevent identification by the owner. He pretended to hail from Baltimore, and is a regular river pirate. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

A STRAY WAIF.—Last evening the attention of one of the police was attracted while passing the board-yard at Second street and Columbia avenue, by the crying of a child. On further investigation, a female infant about four or five months' old was discovered wrapped up in a shawl. The child was sent to the Almshouse.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—John Morgan was arrested yesterday morning at Second and Thompson streets, on a warrant for receiving stolen goods. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

CHOLERA.—Since our report of yesterday there have been seven cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health. Of these, two cases were fatal.

THE SACRED NINE.—How many gems of thought and high scintillations of genius are lost through an author's disparaging his own work, and for the want of some one who would collect and embalm those glittering waifs within the limits of sheepskin covers! Our "devil" (not he of Miltonian memory, but the genius of the paper cap and inky face who assists in our sanctum), accompanied the local reporter to the Mayor's office a day or two since, to procure the items by which to chronicle connectedly the crimes and misdemeanors of our wicked community in public print. An unctuous, baldheaded Teuton being in the office at the time, "buttonholed" the young man of demoniacal propensities, mistaking him for a reporter, and poured forth into his listening and sympathetic ear his tale of woe. On returning to his satanic avocation of holding copy, he was observed to be very thoughtful, and with a slight tinge of melancholy clouding his expressive features, until at last worked up to poetic frenzy he inscribed with primitive chalk upon the clean side of a waste shingle the following:—

HE ROBBED A POOR MAN OF HIS BEER.

In a cellar, in the city,
On a wharf close by the market,
Johnny Betts, the stout complainant,
Had of ale some forty bottles.
To his house, in stealth and secret,
Came at night a man named Williams.
Came alone in murky darkness,
Ere the lazy moon had risen;
Came with dire intent of stealing:
Came to grab the forty bottles;
Nip the forty tempting bottles,
Steal the forty frothing bottles;
Bottles full of ale so lively,
Ale so glorious and jolly,
Ale so good, so strong, and potent,
Which would quickly make the drunk come.
But, alas for Billy Williams!
Billy bold, the great ale lover,
He who hoped to bag the forty
Bottles with the ale within them—
He who gazed into the future
With his grey prophetic optics,
Looking for a drunk to-morrow,
For a glorious drunk to-morrow,
On the ale of the complainant.
Lo! old Betts came peering, poking,
Sneaking, crawling through his cellar,
Looking if his ale was working,
Looking if his beer was walking
Off with some infernal rascal.
There he found our grim defendant,
Our beer-loving bold defendant
In his house within his cellar.
There he saw the midnight Williams,
Saw the bold burglarious Williams,
Who had bottles in his pockets,
Bottles slung across his shoulders,
Bottles tied to every finger,
Bottles all of ale and porter.
Bottles to the tune of forty—
This besides the ale he'd swallowed,
Gulped through his tremendous gullet
To its home within his stomach.
Here, then, Betts, the grim complainant,
Seized the lovely, nice sweet William,
Who was walking with his beer off,
Dragged him up to Justice Beitler.
Justice Beitler, grim and growling,
Sent the gay, sweet scented William
To four months in Moyamensing,
To a hotel in the suburbs,
To a man-trap dark and awful,
To the prison Moyamensing.

This came under the eye of our poetical and literary "bright particular," who, thinking to take time by the forelock, and exhibit the incipient stages of genius of him who is likely to become a great man, prints the foregoing.

THE FUNERAL OF JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq., took place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the late residence of the deceased, at the corner of Walnut street and West Washington Square. Mr. Randall had attained to such a venerable old age, and from his early youth had been so intimately associated with the public affairs not only of this city and State, but of the whole country, that his personal friends were numbered by the legion. There was a large attendance at the services at the house, including the leading members of the Bar, which the deceased had adorned by his legal acumen and untiring energy for so many years.

After the company present had passed in procession by the coffin and taken a last look at the face of their dead friend, the funeral services were commenced by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, who read the fifteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians, in which occurs this memorable passage:—"O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

The Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, at which Mr. Randall was a regular attendant, then followed in an impressive address, in the course of which he detailed the eventful life of the deceased, and the qualities of head and heart which enabled him to take such a prominent position in public life.

The funeral then proceeded to South Laurel Hill, where the deceased was to be interred. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Judges Cadwalader and Thompson, Charles Macalester, Esq., Charles Ingersoll, Esq., the Hon. Eli K. Price, and the Hon. Henry M. Phillips.

The coffin in which reposes the remains of the deceased was beautifully decorated with flowers. A cross of pure white rested upon his breast, and a wreath of white and green at the feet. On the lid of the coffin was a silver tablet, with this inscription:—

JOSIAH RANDALL.
Born July 21, 1789.
Died September 10, 1866.

POOR THING!—A young woman in the same jail where the assassin Pellicer is confined has fallen deeply in love with that interesting Spaniard, and burns out many tallow candles while sitting up to write him tender letters. But Pellicer is thinking more of the hempen noose than the matrimonial one; and, though they say that "Love laughs at locksmiths," he finds that the locks of Kings county jail are nothing to snigger at. Besides, Mr. Pellicer don't understand English, and his Emily has to have all her loud effusions translated by another person. Think how embarrassing *that* is! This poor thing's case should excite the pity of all ladies whose beaux are out of jail, can talk English fluently, and wear becoming suits from

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

THE FIRST SLATE PULPIT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The first pulpit manufactured of this material in the United States, has just been completed by the well-known Slate and Marble manufactures, Messrs. J. B. Kimes & Co., No 2126 and 2128 Chesnut street. It presents a beautiful appearance, having the look of colored marble, and is to be erected in one of the principal churches in this city. It will repay our readers to call and view it, as it is now a novelty among us.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to-night.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to-night.

THE VERDICT OF PUBLIC TASTE, like the political vote of the country, settles many delicate questions, and the immense demand for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" shows that verdict to be overwhelmingly in favor of the article, as the finest perfume on this continent.—*Greenport Times.*

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

A WAG wrote on the back of a fat alderman, "Widened at the expense of the corporation." He might write on the backs of most of our aldermen, "This coat was bought at the one price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental."

STORE SHADES painted and lettered to order. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to night

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS cut, altered, and laid, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MAY'S GALLERY, S. E. corner Sixth and Callowhill streets, is the place to get perfect likenesses. Give him a call.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to-night.

WORKMEN sent to do Upholstering of any description. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

BLINDS AND SHADES repaired. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to night.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GERLACH—CARSLEY.—On Wednesday, July 4, 1866, by Rev. Mr. Brindle, HARRY E. GERLACH to ISABELLA CARSLEY, both of this city.

MURPHY—HENDERSON.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. SAMUEL T. MURPHY to Miss REBECCA HENDERSON, both of Philadelphia.

RENSHAW—BOLTON.—On Tuesday evening, September 11, 1866, by the Rev. William McElwee, Mr. RICHARD RENSHAW, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA CORDELIA BOLTON, of Philadelphia formerly of New York.

DIED.

CUBLER.—On the 12th instant, HANNAH, wife of George Cubler, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Ann street, below Trenton avenue, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 10th instant, at Norristown, Pa., DAVID DAVIS, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Smith street, above Oak, Norristown, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Friends' Burying Ground. Carriages will be provided at the depot.

DEALY.—On the 13th instant, KATIE B., daughter of D. F. and A. E. Dealy.

FRIED.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH FRIED, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 429 Richmond street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GEISLER.—On Wednesday, September 12, Mrs. CATHARINE J. GEISLER, daughter of the late Charles Geisler, in the 44th year of her age.

Gone, but not forgotten.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, corner of Front and Norris streets, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HARTMAN.—On the 11th instant, HENRY HARTMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1307 Wood street. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

WAY.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. SUSANNAH, relict of the late Caleb Way, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. King, No. 1433 Chesnut street, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

WHITALL.—On the afternoon of the 12th instant, JOSEPH WHITALL, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Dr. S. S. Troth, S. W. corner of Seventh and Thompson streets, on Seventh day morning, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Moorestown, N. J.

SILVER-PLATED WIRE, OF SEVERAL sizes, a full assortment of Iron Ware, and some sizes of Copper Wire, are for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPRING PUNCH PLYERS AND HAMMER Punches for making holes in leather and harness. Also Railroad Conductors' Pocket Punches, of different shapes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE TOUGH SKIN IS ENTIRELY SEPARATED from the nutritious pulp of the green corn when you use a Patent Corn Grater. This makes your fritters, oysters, and other preparations of green corn much superior to those made with ordinary graters. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst
I. M. Whilldin.	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary,
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 8 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Presidential Party to Reach the Capital at 5 P. M. on Saturday—The Union Pacific Railroad—A Change of Base Among the Politicians.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 13.

A despatch has been received from the Presidential party that it will return to Washington at 5 P. M. on Saturday.

The Interior Department has information that the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed 225 miles west of Omaha.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed John Lovergood, of Lancaster, Pa., Examining Surgeon, and J. A. Angier, of Titusville, Pension Notary.

The Northern elections have caused considerable change of position amongst the fence politicians here, and several rather prominent ones have suddenly taken ground against the Administration.

The Republican Massachusetts State Convention.

BOSTON, September 13.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met at Tremont Temple to-day. General Benjamin F. Butler presided, and made a lengthy speech. Governor Bullock and the whole State ticket were renominated by acclamation. The attendance was large and unanimous.

Two Men Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, September 13.—Two men, while attempting to cross the river above the rapids yesterday, had their boat struck by a squall and forced into the rapids, and immediately went over the falls. The men were Mr. Cooper, said to be postmaster at Chippewa, and the other a ferryman.

Illinois Politics.

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—The Democratic Congressional Convention, of the Twelfth District of Illinois, yesterday nominated William R. Morrison for Congress. Resolutions endorsing the action of the Philadelphia Convention were adopted.

The Presidential Trip.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, September 13, 9·30 A. M.—The Presidential party have halted at several places on the way, and the President made short speeches, which were well received.

The Cable.

NEW YORK, September 13.—No despatches have been received from the cable since Tuesday night. The land lines have been out of order.

RICHARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN.

They are going to have a great Johnson Mass Meeting at New York next Monday night. Hon. Richard Vaux has been invited to speak, and thus he replies:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Gentlemen:—Your printed invitation to speak at your constitutional meeting on the 17th is most respectfully acknowledged. If, in your opinion, I can be of any service, I will most surely be much gratified to come. Engagements in this State will keep me much occupied, as we are holding many meetings, and, therefore, I thus reply to your kind invitation, leaving it to you, who know best, if anything I can say to your meeting would be of service. Enlisted for the Union, the Constitution, and the root of the Radicals, I am ready and willing for any duty which looks to aiding in its success.

Obliged, and faithfully, RICHARD VAUX.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN		BOARDS	
$1000 U S 7-30s June	105½	100 sh Reading..b30.	57¼
$100 do July...	105½	100 sh do.........	57¼
$600 City 6s new....	99½	85 sh Penn R........	56½
$200 do.........	99½	46 sh 2d & 3d.......	88
$2000 do.........	99½	8 sh Minehill......	57½
$3000 Pa 5s.........	99¾	100 sh Ph & E....b60	33
6 sh Leh Val.....	65½	28 sh West Phila....	70
SECOND		BOARD	
$5000 U S 10-40s.....	98½	100 sh Penna R...s30	56¼
35 sh Penn R.......	56½	100 sh 13th & 15th...	21¼
4 sh do.........	56½	50 sh do.........	21¼
32 sh do.........	56½	50 sh do.........	21¼
5 sh do.........	59½	100 sh Reading...s60	51¼
180 sh do.........	56½	150 sh Lehigh Zinc..	45
50 sh do.........	56½		

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5p

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
Suitable for Weigh Locks, Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams
N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia [9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Houpt
R H Dinmore, Frederick A. Richie.

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,
AND OYSTER CRACKERS,
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.

What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.

FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim] No 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.

TRY THEM, and see if the truth can't be told in an advertisement.

FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3m] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

DISCOVERED TOO LATE.

It is a pleasant summer afternoon. Groups of citizens are standing together in the market-place of the old Belgian town of Antwerp, and around a large building, which appears to possess for them some extraordinary attraction. The building is the town-hall, and the day is the day of the trial of Leopold Winster and Charlot Lutzen, for the murder of Maria, Countess Estevan, by poison.

"It will go hard with the miscreants, I warrant me," says a stout burgher, in the centre of the group, by whom he seems reckoned a personage of vast importance; "and rightly enough too, I say, for we want no poisoning conjurors in this fair city, neighbors."

"You are in the right of it, Master Van Noorden," replied another wiseacre, and the mob, easily swayed, murmured their assent.

"I would I had the basting of that old witch," shrilly exclaimed a stout, rosy-cheeked dame, with a pair of large ear-rings saucily displayed. "I would not let the roast jack basting, I know."

A sally of laughter greeted this pretty display of woman's spite, and a large hearty voice cried out:—

"Ay, trust a woman to run a woman down if she be in trouble. They say wolves will eat a wounded comrade; but, for my own part, I think the spite of wild beasts is nothing to the spite of woman against woman."

The dame who had spoken turned angrily towards the last bold speaker, and he would maynap have come off with a scratched face but for a loud shout from that part of the crowd nearest the hall, which signified that the trial was over.

"The sentence! the sentence! are they guilty?" cried a thousand voices.

"Yee, yes, guilty!"

"And the sentence?"

"The man to be burnt alive; the woman to be confined for life."

"Hurrah! hurrah!" And the air rang with a cheer from the whole of the vast multitude, which speedily turned to a storm of hisses and groans as the unfortunate condemned issued from the door of the judgment hall, strongly guarded.

The trial had been short, but the evidence was supposed conclusive.

This is what had passed.

The respected Doctor Fruchen had testified that he had been called in suddenly on the last day of July to attend a lady who had been taken ill, and was at the house of the male prisoner. He had inquired for a suitable nurse for her, and was exceedingly struck with the readiness with which the female prisoner volunteered to fill that situation. He had sent in two draughts, being simply anodynes, but quite harmless; after taking one of which the unfortunate lady was found dead. That she had taken the dose there was no doubt, as the almost empty bottle was found with but a few drops left in it, which, when tested by himself (Herr Fauchen), were found to contain aquafortis. The second bottle, with its contents untouched, was also found to contain the same poison. From this it was inferred that, had the first not taken effect, the murderers intended to administer a second dose. "Perhaps," added the doctor, "as there could be little doubt that the first draught would prove fatal, the second might have been intended for Don Estevan."

It was distinctly proved that the sole inhabitants of the house where the alleged murder took place, beside the luckless couple, were Leopold Wintzer and Charlot Lutzen; and the quantity of gold contained in the valises of both the unfortunate lady and gentleman supplied ample motive for their murder by a man so well known to be avaricious and miserly as Wintzer.

The latter was a singular character, but one common enough in the age in which these events happened. He was half a scientific investigator and half an impostor. He studied nature and imposed upon man, fancying that his superior knowledge gave him the right to deceive his fellow-creatures. By those who lived near him or came into contact with him, he was looked upon with some respect and a good deal more dread. He was known everywhere as a necromancer—as one who dealt with awful mysteries for awful purposes. His manners, his dress, his gloomy house, his laboratory, the curious animals from far-off countries with which he surrounded himself, his cultivation of strange plants, were, in the minds of the vulgar, only so many proofs of his dealings with the powers of darkness.

On the night of the murder the necromancer had, by his own admission, aquafortis in his possession. Further, he confessed that, contrary to his usual habit, he sat up all the night. In the morning the aquafortis was missing, and both the bottles destined for the unfortunate lady were proved to have contained it. Then the female prisoner admitted that twice during the night she went to the laboratory to her master (although she averred that the last time he was fast asleep), and she also admits that her hand placed the first bottle on the deceased's table, and it was inferred that the master consulted with the servant, prepared the poison, and then left it to the old woman to administer it for a consideration of part of the gold to be acquired. Thus she became an accomplice. This evidence was deemed conclusive, and the judges were united in condemning the prisoners. Thus the old man was sentenced to be burned alive in the market-place, and his ashes to be scattered to the four winds, and the old woman, in consideration for her age and sex, besides having been, it was supposed, to some extent, made a tool of, was awarded the mitigated punishment of imprisonment for life.

Within a week the horrible sentence on the poor old man was carried out in all its awful details, he to the last protesting his innocence. Indeed, from the time of the murder until he was actually tied to the stake, he spoke and acted like one under the influence of a dream. But the populace were under another impression. They fully believed him guilty, and when he was brought out to death, behaved in a savage manner, that moved the aged victim to tears. He died confessing that he had been guilty of many wicked, impious impostures, but solemnly called Heaven to witness that he was guiltless of the foul crime of murder.

Dame Charlot, as soon as she heard that her poor old master was actually dead, fell into a swoon which lasted eight-and-twenty hours, and upon her recovery from it, it was found that the poor creature's mind had given way. Her sentence was then partially revoked, and as the old necromancer had left no will, and his money was confiscated to the State, the town council allowed the poor old woman (who was harmless) to occupy her late master's house, under the care of a middle-aged female named Gretchen as her attendant. To this house then, about three months from the beginning of our story, the two women repaired.

On the very first night of their occupation of the old dwelling, the old dame and her attendant sat in the kitchen, where three months back the worthy housekeeper had consequentially tended the basting of the fowl which was to be Donna Estevan's last meal on earth. Perhaps even across her weakened intellect there dawned some faint recollection of this, for she sat sorrowful in her chair, looking vacantly at the wood fire, and watching the smoke curl slowly up the broad old-fashioned chimney. Her friendly attendant was busy preparing cups and saucers for the early tea, and stole now and then a glance at the poor soulless sufferer. At last Dame Charlot broke the silence:—

"Gretchen, was I ever here before?"

Willing to soothe her, Gretchen replied readily:—

"No, no, dame; why should you think that? This is the house given you by your good council, you know."

"Council, council!" repeated Charlot, vacantly.

"Ay, dame! but come, draw and drink this hot cup of coffee; it will cheer you finely, I warrant me." And worthy Gretchen commenced cutting bread and butter. They had nearly finished their meal, when a sudden noise caused both to look up, and Gretechen screamed aloud. Not so the elder woman; she looked on as if body and soul were about to part, with all her faculties (such as they were) fixed on an object in an obscure corner of the old kitchen.

It was a large black ape, intently engaged in pouring the contents of one phial into another. During this occupation he grinned and gibbered with a devilish satisfaction quite appalling.

A flood of light burst in on the clouded brain of the unfortunate Dame Charlot. She sprang from her feet as if electrified.

"Bertram! Oh, the monkey! the monkey! My poor murdered master! There! The monkey—the murderer!" and pouring out incoherent sentence after sentence, she fell senseless on the floor.

The true murderer was found.

In the hurry and tumult on the night of Donna Estevan's death, nobody had thought of the ape, who had for three months since that tragical event held entire possession of the premises, living how and where he could. This ape was one of the animals which Wintzer had in his little menagerie, and from his half human propensities and his tameness, had been allowed to rove through the house and garden at will.

It is well known that monkeys will most faithfully and accurately imitate the transactions of human beings. On the night of the supposed murder, the black ape had been watching old Wintzer in the laboratory until sleep overcame the latter.

It will be recollected that the phial of aquafortis had been unfortunately left by the necromancer on the table. The ape, eager to imitate the motions of his master, had seized the phial. But there was no other phial at hand into which to empty it, for the remainder were locked up.

Suddenly a thought flashed on the monkey's mind. There were phials outside the door on the bracket, and he would use those. As the charlatan had left open the door on account of the heat, this was easy, and the ape accomplished his design.

This performed, the ape Bertram, with the sagacity which distinguishes his tribe when they have been perpetrating mischief, left the bottles he had tampered with in the place where he had found them, and secreted the unlucky phial which had been the cause of all the misfortune.

Dame Charlot at midnight found the bottles precisely as she had placed them, and unconsciously was the agent of destruction to the poor Spanish lady. That was the first act of this tragedy.

But, unfortunately, the second act of the tragedy, in which poor old Wintzer had played the chief part, could not be recalled. The curtain had fallen on it forever.

Happily the third act was never performed.

Gretchen speedily gave the alarm, and the house was soon full of sympathizing townspeople. The ape was secured, and it was found that one of the two phials which he held when the woman first observed him was the identical one which had held the aquafortis.

For the second time Antwerp was in an uproar, and the upshot may be readily guessed. Our old friend Dame Charlot received her reason (which the shock had brought back—such cases are not rare) and she lived to see a hundred years. The repentant townspeople would have erected a statue to the memory of the poor necromancer, who was the victim of a monkey's freak, but they changed their minds and did still better. They raised a competence for the now happy Charlot. As her master had left no heirs, the State made over his wealth to the old lady in part compensation for her many trials, and she resided till her death in the old house.

The tide of ill-luck turned. The house became fortunate. "Madame Charlot," as she was then called, sent to Venice for her great nephew, a famous jeweller, to come and set up his trade in Antwerp. Probably with the old lady's guilders and florins in view, he did so; lived with her nearly twenty years, till she died in her hundredth year, when it was found that she had left all to him. The goldsmith amassed an enormous fortune, became ultimately ennobled and a member of the State Council, and his heirs in Antwerp have, to this day, for their arms, a monkey grasping an empty phial, with the motto, "Out of mischief rose fortune."

Thus was a monkey the cause of the deaths of three innocent people, and the founder of a whole family's prosperity.

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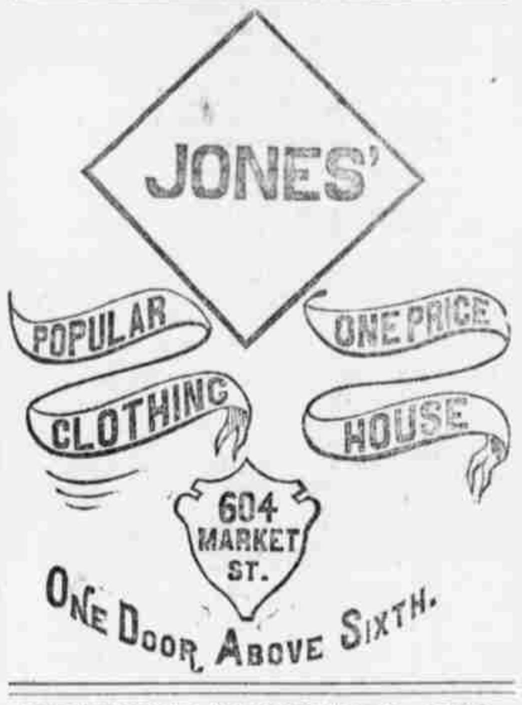

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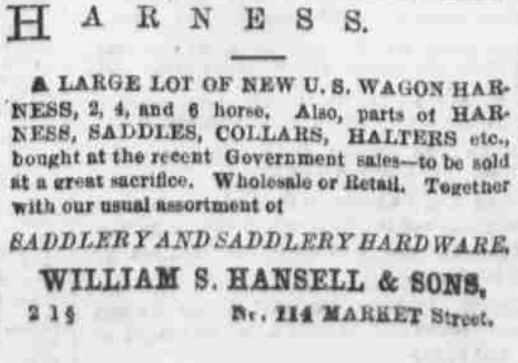
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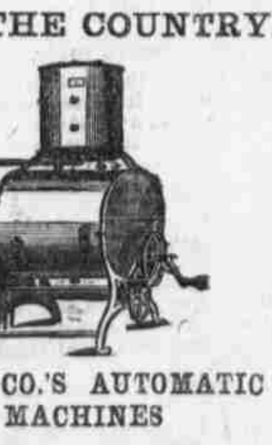

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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,

9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 25, 1866.

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,

9 5 12t Secretary of the Navy.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

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PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON

18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

EARLY RISERS.

Every reasonable man—every one, that is, who gets up when he chooses, and goes to bed when he feels inclined—has at times been vexed by the zeal of early risers. If two men take the same allowance of sleep, but one of them begins it at eleven o'clock and the other at two, the first will feel himself a moral head and shoulders above his friend. He fancies himself to be standing on a little pedestal of conscious virtue, from which he may, figuratively speaking, flap his wings and crow over his inferiors. He is always mentally voting little congratulatory addresses to himself, pointing out that, by his self-denial and constant superiority to the ordinary weakness of humanity, he has set an example whose influence can hardly be overestimated. He sometimes has sufficient self-command to confine his demand upon popular admiration to a mere tacit assumption; but, however carefully he may act the part of modest merit, he glows with an inward satisfaction which can never be quite repressed.

He could not, though he would, hide his light under a bushel. It shines through him as through an alabaster vase. He is too much of an angel among common men to be able quite to cover up his wings. If St. Simeon Stylites had come down from his pillar in the flesh, he would certainly have carried it about him in spirit. He would have made some incidental reference to the "rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet and snow," which he had borne. He would have let his acquaintances know that it was no joke, whatever they might think, to stand twenty years on a pillar. The early riser is the Stylites of private life. He glories, even in secret, over his self-inflicted miseries; but, to extract from such recollections all the consolation which they can afford, it is necessary to share them with other people. He is delighted to speak with authority as to the state of the weather between six and seven in the morning.

He brings in studiously unintentional references to his walks before breakfast, and he goes quietly to sleep after dinner as if he had earned a clear right to a little repose. Few people have strength of mind enough really to bear up against claims of this kind. Radicals, who say, perhaps very sincerely, that a man's a man for a' that, sometimes betray a perceptible awkwardness in the presence of a lord. No one will admit that mere wealth has any claims to respect; yet we somehow feel an instinctive deference towards a man with a good balance at his banker's, of which we are not conscious towards his neighbor, who lives from hand to mouth. In the same way, few people really dare to dispute the merits of a man who gets up at six in the morning; he has accumulated a balance of solid virtue which gives an undefined weight of respectability to his actions. It appears to be merely due to his benevolence that he does not crush you to the earth with a sense of moral inferiority.

And yet, if we could only venture to make a stand, perhaps we might find that this claim is so imposing only because it has not been critically tested. Early rising is, to a considerable extent, a proof of imperfect civilization. In the East, everybody is up with the sun; as, for obvious reasons, laboring men are compelled to be here. But the invention of candles, and the change from physical to intellectual labor, have altered all the conditions of life. The evening hours are now superior in almost every respect to those of the morning. In a social point of view, it is unnecessary to demonstrate that no man can enjoy society before breakfast. If it were often possible for friends to gather at that time, as they do at certain baths to drink the waters, the consequence would be disastrous; for nature has implanted in the human breast a quarrelsome, captious, and ill-humored spirit, which is always predominant during the first hours of the day. Strictly speaking, man does not become a social being until breakfast, and even then the instinct exists in a very modified form; many people read the newspaper at breakfast; but no one could be brute enough to read it at dinner. In those barbarous times when dinner took place about midday, supper was the really sociable meal, which has been gradually superseded by the onward movement of dinner. From all this it follows that a man's social tendencies are almost always in the inverse ratio of his propensity to early rising. When Cæsar remarked, "Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights," he evidently meant to condemn, not the unfortunate beings who may be physically lean, but the restless temperament which leads to early rising, self-conceit, discontent, and conspiracy. If people who get up prematurely and disagreeable, and even dangerous, in a social point of view, they will equally fail to justify themselves on intellectual grounds. Those who delight in always firing off small prudential maxims of the "early to bed, early to rise" variety, generally denounce the practice of study at night. But here, again, the assumption seems to be gratuitous. The early riser descends every morning into a partial chaos: fires are smoking and green wood sputtering; every house is haunted by unkempt servants with dusters and shovels, going through the hateful process of putting things in order; the world is slowly getting under way, and the machinery moves at first with slow jerks and creaks, and raising clouds of dust. It is absurd to suppose that such an atmosphere of discomfort can be more favorable to mental labor than the harmonious quiet of the evening, when a man may intrench himself in perfect repose, without a fear of interruption; when even London approximates to the quiet of the country, and when all the discordant elements of the day have more or less shaken into their places. Every smoker knows the superiority of the evening over the morning cigar; which proves that a philosophical and contemplative frame of mind is far more easily attained at the end than at the beginning of the day, a mental attitude of serene meditation being essential to intelligent smoking. It is true that a man's powers may be supposed to be fresher and less exhausted in the morning; but, as a rule, this advantage is counterbalanced by the diminution of restlessness and irritability, and the greater power of concentration, produced by the evening calmness. A man may possibly write novels before breakfast with success, because it is necessary that his sensibility to external impressions should be as lively and fresh as possible. He may of course do anything that comes under the name of business most effectively in the middle of the day. But he can hardly be a metaphysician till past 12 at night, except on peril of setting down all metaphysics as folly. Some detractors might, it is true, observe that this is because metaphysics are improved by the haziness of outline congenial to a mind which is too tired to be quite steady in its perceptions, but it is doubtless really owing to the fact that they require sustained and undiverted attention. Now such attention is impossible, so long as the meditator may be exposed to the cries of milkmen or barrel-organs; the dull steady sound of late carriages is rather favorable than otherwise to profound reflection. We therefore consider that, for almost all purposes, the evening hours have a distinct superiority over the morning for the civilized part of mankind, whose pursuits do not require daylight, and who know the use of gas and candle-light.

For those who have to labor in the fields or workshops, or to get their living by hunting, like savages, there are obvious advantages about making the most of the daylight. Now philosophers have remarked that an instinct, like a physical organ, often survives after its original function has become unimportant. Animals retain rudimentary claws or wings which have become perfectly useless, as a legacy from their remote ancestors; a dog still turns himself three times round before he lies down, because his great, great-grandfathers did so in the days when they were wild beasts roaming among long grass; and every tamed animal preserves for a time certain instincts which were only useful to him in his wild state. The sentiment about early rising is such a traditionary instinct, which has wandered into an era where it is not wanted. A man who got up two hours after the sun, in the middle ages, had doubtless, as a rule, wasted two hours; and the same would be true of a bricklayer at the present day who should begin his work at eight instead of six. It is right and natural that such proofs of laziness should be marked with a certain stigma. But it is too bad that cultivated beings should go on quoting at us their little hoard of maxims, which at best are gross anachronisms, as though they were eternal truths; and that even the most modest of men should go about running over with ill-concealed complacency, because they have arranged their day on an obsolete hypothesis. If a man comes down a few minutes late, they covertly or openly twit him with laziness; but they would be as much shocked if the same charge were retorted upon them for going to bed prematurely, as a preacher of charity is sometimes shocked at being called uncharitable; it is true, he objects to his enemies as much as they object to him, but that is because his enemies are in the wrong. If, however, we should be disposed to grant that there is really something in the claim which early risers put forth so pretentiously to the virtue of activity, we should still wish to know why it is of so specially offensive and aggressive a type. Why must they be always dashing it in our faces, and giving thanks at every turn that they are not as other men? Why should an early riser walk through the world wrapped in an invisible cloak of moral pre-eminence? After all, we are fellow-creatures, even if we are too fond of our beds in the morning. The most rabid of the sect must admit that a man is not necessarily a drunkard or an abandoned slave to his passions because he does not get up at six o'clock; and yet, while mixing with the outer world, they always contrive to make it felt that all but themselves are more or less publicans and sinners.

An explanation of the abnormal development of self-esteem to which this and some other second-rate virtues give rise, may perhaps be found in the very fact of their smallness. A man who has performed some great and heroic action is bound in honor not to boast of it; he may generally assume, too, that other people will be sufficiently disposed to recognize his claims without requiring them to be put obtrusively forward; but the family of petty virtues to which early rising belongs—punctuality, order, etc.—require some additional inducements for their practice. They are not amiable qualities. Nobody loves a man the better for always remembering that procrastination is the thief of time, that a stitch in time saves nine, and that a penny saved is a penny got; on the contrary, we are rather apt to consider him as a standing insult to us for our own deficiencies in those respects. It is, therefore, provided as a natural compensation, that they should give rise to a disproportionate amount of self-satisfaction. As a man gets no thanks from anybody else, and feels that the virtue is one which will gain its whole reward in an extra share of material prosperity, he tries to make up the difference by constant contemplation of his own excellence.

The character which embodies all these characteristics in the highest degree is generally known by the name of a good man of business. That title, which sometimes implies very useful qualities, is not seldom applied to merely negative virtues. It is applied to a man who ties up all his letters in red tape, never misses a train, and always answers by return of post. It may also imply a sound judgment. But a large number of those who claim it are merely remarkable for their habit of going through all the forms of extreme precision and carefulness. Such men are generally more conceited than any other class of meritorious citizens. They look down with a contempt sometimes affable and sometimes simply arrogant, upon any one whom they fancy to be less of a walking ledger than themselves. Fortunately, this is a kind of conceit which can seldom find opportunities for display in private life. The one virtue of the bundle which go to form the character is capable of making itself so offensive that it is just as well that we have, as a rule, to search counting-houses or lawyers' offices for full-blown specimens of the whole. Early risers are so capable of trampling us under foot, on the strength of that one qualification, that, if arrayed in all the virtues of the complete man of business, they would become unbearable.—*London Saturday Review.*

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

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Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.

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We refer to—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; I. N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. [8 14 1m

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
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MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
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No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

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C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HART, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, and persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

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ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

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Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

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At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

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For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

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Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

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From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM

foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May, 7·00 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., Mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11·37 A. M.

Leave Bridgeton, 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 and 8·44 A. M. and — P. M.

J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.
West Jersey, Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26 and 10·26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·40 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·23 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND

Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40 A. M
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1·10
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND

all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington & Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE

BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION,
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable. It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the leading medical men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA ANEMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions overwork, general debility and poorness of blood

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES.

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists 8 2 thtf

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VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of the air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcus, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
S. W. Heward, No. 1 Dock street.
B. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 19 Eretta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS

of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents 3 16

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Has Napoleon Been Duped by Count Bismark?—Difficulties of the Prussian Prime Minister—The Cordial Feeling Between Italy and Austria—A Political Calm—Reports About Mexico, Etc. Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, September 1, 1866.

Has Napoleon III been Duped by Bismark?

It is the general belief that such is the fact. Notwithstanding the promises said to have been made at Biarritz, France will, after all, remain as it was before the war; and as a reward for quietly looking on and allowing Prussia to pilfer right and left, Napoleon III will get nothing. Thus the Emperor has been duped and deceived by one who has taken a few leaves out of the Imperial cookery-book, and the farce of "the biter bit" has been played over again to the cost of the Sphynx of the Tuileries.

The enemies of the present dynasty are now triumphant, and rub their hands with delight at seeing the Emperor caught in his own trap, as they say nothing would please the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the extreme Left better, than to see him take up arms to force the Cabinet of Berlin to give him up the Rhenish frontier. Even the Prussian press, which can have no reason to complain of the attitude of the Emperor during the late war, every day launches out in a most violent manner against France and her institutions. Every insult is heaped upon the Emperor. Several of the extreme German papers talk very seriously of taking back Lorraine and Alsatia, which they say are German property.

However, some allowance must be made for a people intoxicated with such great military successes. The troubles of Bismark are like those of a young bear, they are yet to come: though he has had it all his own way on the battle-field, he will not find it such plain sailing at home. Herr Jacoby, who is the leader of the opposition in the Kammer, has already given us the preface of what the Premier has to expect to hear from those who are not lost in admiration at his picking and stealing qualities. Bismark has now two enemies to face—the Liberal and the Federal party. He will be a clever man if he succeeds in steering his vessel so as to keep clear of both.

The King of Prussia and the Kammer.

King William has had a quiet talk with the deputies of the Kammer. He has told them that his conduct hitherto has been unconstitutional and irregular, but that circumstances obliged him to act as he did, and that he should not act again in such a manner until next time. The deputies, like good boys, listened without giving any sign of displeasure. This, therefore, leads us to believe that there will be no conflict for the present between King William and his most obedient servants. They, like Napoleon III, are content to bide their time.

Austria and Italy Shake Hands.

Bismark need be under no apprehension as regards Russia. He may rest assured that the Czar has no intention of troubling him at present; but there is a little circumstance which is calculated to make him rather fidgety, and that is that Austria and Italy seem very much inclined to *make it up entirely*; and the cunning Premier must, if he be not blind, see that the agents of the Tuileries at Vienna and Florence are busily engaged in trying to establish good fellowship between the Houses of Hapsburg and Savoy. Napoleon, outwitted by Prussia, is evidently trying to win over Austria, which is now no longer German, and Italy, which has no cause to be very well satisfied with the conduct of her Prussian ally to her.

A new game is about to be played on the German chess-board, which will afford much interest to the lookers-on.

The Emperor has been very active in bringing about a peace between Austria and Italy, on terms most favorable to the latter country, which enters into possession of the whole of Venetia, the Quadrilateral, and the Lago di Garda, without having to pay a war indemnity. It is even asserted that the Emperor, who is ever busy with the affairs of Europe, is trying to bring about a marriage between Prince Humbert and an Austrian Archduchess; but this is a mere rumor, and many have some difficulty in believing that a matrimonial union between the friend and enemy of the Holy See is possible. Letters from Rome state that there is great uneasiness in the Holy City, and that many fear for the personal safety of the Pope, as the 18th of December is approaching, and not the least step is being taken to prepare for the evil hour.

Political Calm in Europe.

We may be said to be enjoying a political calm at present. The health of the Emperor is slowly improving, and he may be seen daily taking long walks in the neighborhood of St. Cloud. The Empress and the Prince Imperial intend leaving for Biarritz to-day. They will be joined by the Emperor as soon as he is in a fit state to bear the journey thither. The weather, which has been damp and dismal for the last fortnight, is not calculated to make a seaside residence at present very pleasant.

About Mexico.

A great many reports are now current respecting the Mexican Empire and the mission of the Empress Charlotte. Some affirm that her Majesty was fortunate enough in persuading Napoleon to consent to a prolongation of the French occupation in Mexico; and others positively affirm that the Mexican game is up, that the Empress went to Miramar direct (without going to see her brother at Brussels), in order to get everything ready for her husband, who will return shortly to enjoy ease and quiet on the shores of the beautiful Adriatic.

If there is dulness in political matters, theatricals, literature, and chit-chat are at a standstill. One of the great dramatic writers has gone to his last home—Roger de Beauvoir, who for so many years amused the public of Paris and France with his novels and dramatic productions, died last week. There are few persons in France who have not heard of *Le Chevalier de St. Georges*, *L'Escalier de Cluny*, and *L'Hotel Primodan*. Roger de Beauvoir was, besides a popular writer, a grand seigneur, and lived in great style. Had he not been afflicted with the gout from time to time, he might have been called the happiest man alive, as he had a handsome fortune, and could indulge his taste for the fine arts and articles of *vertu*. He has left behind him a collection of pictures, statues, antiquities, and other objects of great value, which will this winter be exhibited and sold by auction at the Hotel des Ventes, in the Rue Drouet. The deceased *dramaturge* was a great amateur of champagne, and accounts state that he had in his life-time drunk far more than 90,000 francs worth of this sparkling wine. He had long been separated from his wife, who was the celebrated actress Mad'lle Daze.

The Prince Imperial and his First Communion.

A report has been for some time current that the journey of the Empress to Biarritz this year would be retarded, as H. I. A. the Prince Imperial was to make his first communion at Notre Dame in the beginning of September, but *La Presse*, a semi-official paper, informs us that this ceremony will not take place until New Year's: it will, it is stated, be accompanied with great rejoicings throughout the land. The Government intends giving the people of France an opportunity of travelling at an almost nominal rate on all the railways of the empire of France.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS TINWARE AND TINSMITHS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

On Friday morning,

At 10 o'clock, comprising an assortment of Household and Dairy Ware of the best quality. Also Tools and Machines some of them nearly new.

OVAL TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS.

Also, an invoice of freshly-imported Tea Trays and Waiters, from 12 to 30 inches.

They may be examined on Friday morning from 8 o'clock till time of sale 9 12 2t

AXES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS

An invoice of American C. S. steel axes, adzes, riveting and nail hammers, hatchets, etc.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5188 No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21¢

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day, and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

WANTS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN years of age, a graduate of National Commercial College, Assembly Building wishes a situation either in a Bank, Banking and Exchange, or Commission House. Highest reference as to capacity and integrity. Address DOUGLASS, this office. 9 11 3t*

FURNITURE, BEDDING ETC.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,

9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,

And also at the New Establishment,

2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK Street,

8 17 1m] One door below Third,

who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,

PENS, INKS, AND PENCILS,

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING,

AT BRYSON & SON'S,

9 8stuth1m No. 8 North SIXTH Street.

OIL OF PETROLEUM, FOR FRANCE.

THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in iron vats, with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.

Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director,

8 2 thl0trp L. LEFORME.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vanderveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 13th instant.

For terms of freight, call at No 132 South Wharves.

9 11 3t WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth 6 6m

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Half a Million of Gold Shipped for New York.

The "Times'" Opinion of Mexico.

The Empire Has Withered Away.

Commercial Advices—U. S. 5-20s, 71 3-4.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Half a Million Dollars in Specie Coming to New York.

LIVERPOOL, September 12—Noon.—The *City of London* sailed to-day for New York, with £101,000 ($505,000) in gold.

"The Empire of Mexico Withered Away."

LONDON, September 12—Noon.—The *Times*, editorially, admits that the Empire of Mexico has withered away, and that the country should be left to itself.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, September 12—Noon.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales middling uplands at 13d.

LONDON, September 12—Noon.—Consols for money, 89½; U. S. 5-20s, 71¾; Erie Railroad, 44½; Illinois Central, 78½.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn Square) for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Harrison,	James L. Claghorn,
William Bucknell,	James H. Orne,
P. P. Morris	David S. Brown,
William J. Horstman,	George Whitney,
Redwood F. Warner,	James A. Wright,
Eli K. Price,	W. P. Wilstack.

8 31 12t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.

Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of

9 8 6t* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, 1866-67.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, will begin September 11. Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN SQUARE. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS begin September 18. 9 8 6t*

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 lmrp

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1609 and 1611 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MUS. BAC. OXON, Organist at St. Mark's Church, will be in Philadelphia about the 20th instant. Address—La Pierre House. 9 12 6t*

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

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FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS

EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

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CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings AND Window Shades,

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A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

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All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

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DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING, 1866.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Having completed the extensive alterations in HIS STORES,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,

A FULL AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

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Embracing all the Newest Goods of the Season. 9 8 6trp

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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Invite the attention of Cash buyers

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Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.

Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8 17 1m

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IRISH POPLINS,

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SIX CASES OF FINE BLANKETS

Slightly imperfect, will be sold at a large reduction.

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS LARGE BLANKETS,

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All Sizes and Qualities, and Lowest Prices.

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Worsted Coverlets,

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About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

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PUFFED MUSLINS,

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In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.

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Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc, in great variety.

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Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

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Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

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ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.

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HAVE JUST OPENED:

6000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 18¾ cents a yard.

1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yar

Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up $1·25 a yard.

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All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a ya

Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels,

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, the very lowest market prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 37½ cents.

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Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

White Goods, very cheap.

A large assortment of Hosiery.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.

A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, an Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.

Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

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A new and desirable lot of

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Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

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Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

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LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade.

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1m No. 31 S. FOURTH Street.